

MINNESOTA HISTORY

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Notes on North Country Folkways¹

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A LION does not write a book. The broken trail of the people must be followed by signs of their myriad folk experiences in story, myth, legend, proverb, reflecting their common struggle to survive; in the abandoned spore of old newspapers; in folk say, marking the rituals of homely living, birth, death, harvest, planting—the embroidery on the pillow, the democracy quilt. These signs are not to be found easily or read lightly, measured like rock, estimated as metal. Folkways are malleable. They disappear as inland rivers do, and reappear to flood a continent. They are submerged by time, shadowed by events, by sudden jets of power changing into their opposite—a new harvest coming with a new tool.

In the North Country inventions, philosophy, new roads, new tools opened the horizon of man's brain. Vast areas stretched on the map unknown to man, and he asked, "Who works there?" Tradition was broken, truncated; relationships, fragmentary. The new man was a green tendril, a bag of memories, an old woman's fragmented dementia, a child's horizon madness, a buck and wing, a young girl with a harp, pictures in a rawhide trunk, songs of nostalgia.

The mechanics, the lumberjacks, the lakemen, rivermen, woodcutters, plowmen, hunkies, haynocks, whistlepunks, the women beating the chaff from the threshed grain, the roof-raisers, the cradle-makers, the writers of constitutions, the singers in the eve-

¹This essay is based upon extracts from the author's forthcoming book, *North Star Country*, which is to be issued by Duell, Sloan, and Pearce as a volume of the *American Folkways Series*, edited by Erskine Caldwell. Ed.

ning along unknown rivers, the stonemasons, the quarrymen, the high slingers of words, the printers and speakers in the courthouses, the lawmakers, the carpenters, joiners, journeymen — all kept on building. Every seven years they picked up the loans, mortgages, the grasshopper-ridden fields, the lost acres, the flat bank accounts, and went on, started over, turned a new leaf, worked harder, looked over new horizons.

Human history is work history. The heroes of the people are work heroes. On the frontier of the North Country work was celebrated as the genius of the country.

I love the banging hammer,
The whirring of the plane,
The crashing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The groaning of the drill,
The clattering of the turning-lathe,
The whirring of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine
And the fan's continuous boom —
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl —
The sounds of busy labor
I love, I love them all.

I love the plowman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
As he spurs his flock along;
The bustle of the market-man,
As he hies him to the town;
The holler from the tree top,
As the fruits come down,
The busy sound of threshers,
As they clean the ripened grain,
And the husker's joke and mirth, and glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain,
The kind voice of the dairyman,

The shepherd's gentle call —
These sounds of active industry,
I love — I love them all.²

In the building of the North Country in fifty years there was work enough for a continent of men, new tools to be made of wood, iron, and later of steel, bridges to be built, miles of roads on buffalo and Indian trails, canals to be dug, trees felled, bonanza wheat to be threshed, ore wheelbarrowed to lake ships — all to be done in the space of a few years by two-handed, two-legged, heart-dynamoed man, with his shoulders, elbow grease, his bantam earth-spanning legs, and the queer skull piece that keeps his backbone from unraveling.

A Minnesota newspaper sent out a call: "Wanted in Minnesota. Twenty thousand feeble-bodied scalliwags . . . to hoe corn, and cultivate muscle, and twenty thousand able bodied men . . . to bring them along in litters. . . . One hundred and twenty thousand pairs of decayed lungs and old boots wanted immediately to be revamped with double uppers, and have souls put in them. Also, two hundred thousand wrecks of constitutions . . . whether shaken to pieces by fever and ague, or the abolitionists, to be repaired on the electric anvil of Minnesota's steel blue sky." In addition the editor wanted "two million sheep . . . and as many horned cattle as can be got . . . to crop the twelve million acres of grass that annually rot" in Minnesota. And he called on "all the above, except the lawyers . . . to bring along at least one woman each, to do the cooking, and sew on the buttons."³

Workers were shanghaied from New York boats, and others were driven west by soup lines and depressions.

There was much talk, as there always is in a new country, where a new man, with a new tool, in a new horizon, carries on monologues with himself and talks up in the evening, congregates after labor, picks out new speech from new racial combinations, from new work, from a wilderness silence, talking bolder than he sometimes feels.

² *St. Anthony Express*, May 31, 1851.

³ Reprinted from the *Pioneer and Democrat* (St. Paul) in the *Mower County Mirror* (Austin), May 19, 1859.

Words are freed with other freedoms. The talk goes on across the fence, in the field, in the blacksmith shop, before the winter hearth—of apples, babies, crops, politics, prices, freedom.

Poems are sung, coming out in the long evening after labor, added to up and down the river, carried farther west, passed around on a far swinging horizon, in a lyric wilderness.

I love my pick and shovel,
I'll paint the handles red,
For without my pick and shovel
I couldn't earn my bread.

You'll be in despair when you wake
Tomorrow in the morn,
But a few days of labor left
And your winter's stake all gone.⁴

Some sailors got shovels and others got spades,
And more got wheelbarrows—every man to his trade;
We worked like red devils, our fingers got sore
And we cursed Escanaba and her damned iron ore.⁵

Voyageurs, hunters, trappers, traders, frontiersmen did not care for the wheelbarrow, the pick, and the shovel. In a new country in a very few years roads had to be built, thousands of ties cut and laid for the railroad, millions of trees felled and floated down the rivers. Sawmills piled towns under sawdust as boards were planed for barns, houses, and fence posts. One guy said he cut enough timber in one year to build a privy six feet high and six feet wide reaching from Saginaw to the other side of the Erie Canal.

The great crust of iron in the ranges of the Mesabi, the Vermilion, the Cuyuna, had to be shoveled, lifted, hauled to Two Harbors and Duluth, loaded into boats, shoveled into the holds, unloaded at the other end of the journey, by hand, shoulder muscle, the small of the back, the loins, the leg muscles, working ten, twelve, fourteen hours a day.

Thousands of men had to be taken from the immigrant ships,

⁴ From an old song of the Great Lakes area, still heard around Duluth.

⁵ A loading song still sung on the Great Lakes. Recorded by Walter Havighurst, in *The Long Ships Passing*, 212 (New York, 1942).

from the eastern depressions, from the lines of the hungry in the boweries already created by industry; some shanghaied in the night, thrown into river and lake boats to work on the Sault locks, which had to be finished so that the iron ore could get to the East, to the opening cities of Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

There were Germans, Scandinavians, Cornishmen, Croatians, Finns, Slavs, Russians, Irishmen; hundreds of thousands of them without women, home, or children, ready to migrate from Germany, Ireland, the Balkans, to work in the iron pits, on the railroads, in the wheat fields; to go back in the fall to the Gateway, Minneapolis' hiring center, for a job in a sawmill or in the woods. There had to be thousands of migrant workers with only the back, the naked hands to sell. "Beasts," they were able to name themselves; "timber beasts," the woodsmen said.

They were the handlers of tools and the makers of new tools—the pick, the shovel, the ax, the peavey, the donkey, the awl, the gimlet. They were the handlers—the diggers, the road and rail builders; including gandy dancers, tie cutters, and timber beasts; the bull buckers and bull cooks and punchers; the cat skimmers, the boomers, powder monkeys, whistlepunks. They called themselves sawdust eaters, river hogs, boomers, and bloomers, inkslingers, bulls of the woods, scissorbills.

They were of many races, with names like McDonald, Chisholm, Stewart, McHalle, Mackay, Boles, Jacob, Tract, Munch, Perin, Gehegan, Hanna, McGillicutty, Hanson, Swanson—names you can now read on the country tombstones. They made new languages as well as new tools and industries; they spoke out of the long hours with the hand calloused and smoothed on the peavey, the ax, the pick, and shovel; out of the new experiences of accident, fire, sickness, cold, plague, and colossal work.

New names, verbs for action were made. The Cornishmen (called the Cousin Jacks, probably from Cussin' Jacks for their meaty, salty vocabulary), with their sharp Celtic minds, brought new and old words in their hats. They said that the ore was "hungry"—meaning poor; spoke of a "brave, keenly lode," and the "grass captain," and the "surface boss." They brought their "crib" with them—

meaning lunch, called a section hand a "navvy," and had their "dish o' tay" after work. They called the waste "deads," named the shaft mouth a "collar." A "touch pipe" was a rest, and they became famous for their "taty paasty Cornish cream," and said when you were pixedated you were "picky loaden."⁶

The timber workers made up words with the flying chips. They named themselves the "flunkey," the "cookie," the "gyppo," "fink" — a word forever in our language, and one we needed. A "powder monkey" was a dynamiter; "Bible pounder" — a street-corner preacher; "sky hooker" — top man on a sleigh; a "stiff" — anyone without a white collar; a "chisler" or "bindlestiff" — a loafer; "brains" — the office man; an "ax-handle hound" or a "scissorbill" — a poor logger or a dumb one who will not join the union.⁷

They named the machines they worked with: a "cat," was a tractor; a "donkey," a small engine which yards and loads; a "hootnanny," a device to hold a crosscut saw while sawing a log from underneath; and the saw itself was a "Swedish fiddle." Then they named the experiences, the actions. "Give her snoose," meaning more power; "driving the pitch," to drive logs as long as you can see them; "carrying a balloon," taking your blanket with you; "got her made," meaning a stake for the winter; "mix me a walk," make out my time; "put on the nosebag," to feed; "timberrrrrrr!" — the cry when the tree is falling, to warn other workers. To "Saginaw" a log is to retard the large end, and to "St. Croix" it is to help the small end gain. The "wobbly horrors" were what employers got in a strike; "the long green" and "hay" for money have become part of our language; a "widow-maker" is a tree blown down by the wind, which might fall on a man; "snoose," is snuff; "Scandinavian dynamite," a plug of chewing tobacco; the "bull pen," a jail for drunks; "packing a card," belonging to a union.⁸

They were walkers, and still are — the long country-bred walkers,

⁶ Heard by the author among Cornish miners in Michigan and northern Minnesota. Havighurst lists some of these expressions in *The Long Ships Passing*, 210.

⁷ The writer heard these expressions in use among St. Croix Valley lumbermen.

⁸ These expressions are used by lumbermen and by field workers who were members of the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly called the I.W.W., an organization founded at Chicago on June 27, 1905. Many of the expressions were heard by the author. They appear frequently in *One Big Union Monthly* and the *Industrial Pioneer*, periodicals.

vest songs became the songs of the itinerant worker generally as he moved from job to job, from camp to camp, from farm to farm, walking, catching the highballs.

The sun is bright, the skies are blue,
Honey, I'd like to stay with you,
But there ain't no work for me to do —
My private car is waitin'.
Your kissin's sweet as new mown hay,
Your smile is like a sunny day,
But, honey, I must be on my way —
My private car is waitin'.
I'd like a house near a shady tree
An' a bunch of kids upon my knee,
But honey, the good life ain't for me —
My private car is waitin'.

There ain't a thing on earth I got,
Even if I had a six-foot lot —
They'll give me that when I'm left to rot —
My private car is waitin'.

Just call it quits and say goodbye
You'll get another man — and I —
A bunch o' stars in a jungle sky —
My private car is waitin'.
My car has a roof an' a slidin' door.
Oh Lord, when I lay on that hard, wood floor,
Way down in the guts of me I'm sore —
My private car is waitin'.
Honey, some day the time will come
When a workin' stiff don't have to bum
An' a man's a man, not a jungle crum —
My private car is waitin'.¹⁰

And this one:

You advertise in Omaha,
"Come, leave the valley of the Kaw,"
Nebraska calls, "Don't be misled,
We'll furnish you a feather bed."

¹⁰ Irene Paull ("Calamity Jane"), "Song of the Transient Worker," in *We're the People; also Ballads by the Workers*, 73 (Duluth, n. d.).

Then South Dakota lets out a roar,
"We need ten thousand men or more.
Our rain is turning, prices drop,
For God's sake, save our bumper crop!"

In North Dakota, I'll be darn,
The wise guy sleeps in a Hoosier barn,
The Hoosier breaks into his snore,
Then yells it's quarter after four.

Oh, harvest land, sweet burning sand,
As on the sun-kissed field I stand,
I look away across the plain
And wonder if it's going to rain.
I vow by all the brands of Cain
That I will not be here again.¹¹

What sextant can be used to shoot the sun of a people's migration, what spirit levels found to make their work live and hold? What instrument charts the course of the creation of a nation, struggling for birth, the rising wave of many classes, nationalities, complex strains, beating the pattern, shifting like a reflection of antagonisms, despair, hope, belief, mounting chaos moving toward disaster and growth?

No map sent on buffalo hides to Louis XIV to show the new empire was as momentous as the varied faces of men and women who flooded with hopes the new country, unmarked history in their blood, the eye adjusting to space, disaster, to the amplitude and prodigality of the prairies, to extremes of weather, to plenty and poverty, feast and famine. The map was sometimes lost, the face obscured, the song left on the wind of a prairie fire. But sometimes the story told at evening was held in a man's heart for the span of a life, and released at some sudden spurt of memory, to recall lone women talking when the loon cries, the projected lineaments of the human face, the large barn, the fields of corn—a new poem and a new speech.

¹¹ This parody on "Buclah Land" was heard by the writer in the Dakota harvest fields. Other versions known as "Nebraska Land" and "Dakota Land" are sung to the tune of "Sweet Genevieve." See Botkin, *Treasury of American Folklore*, 313.

Campaigning with the First Minnesota

A Civil War Diary

Edited by Hazel C. Wolf

[THE THIRD SECTION of the diary kept by Isaac Lyman Taylor during eighteen months of service with the First Minnesota in the Civil War appears herewith. The entries that follow fill the second volume of the original diary and carry the narrative of events to April 15, 1863. Earlier installments, in which Taylor recorded his experiences from January to September, 1862, were presented in the March and June issues of this magazine. A fourth and concluding section, constituting the third volume of the manuscript diary, will appear in December. Ed.]

Diary No. 2

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Please forward this diary to J. H. Taylor, Prairie City, McDonough Co., Illinois. By so doing you will exhibit your magnanimity accommodativeness & divers other virtues, besides conferring no small favor on a defunct individual.

Respectfully yours

ISAAC L. TAYLOR

Co. E. 1st. Regt. Min. Vols.

ALEXANDRIA VA. Oct. 1st. 1862.

DIARY FOR 1862

Sun. Sept. 21. This fine Sabbath finds me in a land of Liberty & plenty. I left Belle-Isle, Richmond, Va. last Sunday morning, marched twelve miles to Aiken's Landing, and, with other paroled prisoners, was delivered over into the hands of Uncle Sam and, by that kind Old Gentleman, conveyed, via. James River & Chesapeake Bay, to "Camp Parole," Annapolis, Md. where I arrived Tuesday morning, Sept. 16th. Since my arrival at this camp I have been endeavoring to recruit & make amends for the "starving time" on Belle-Isle. Fruit is plenty & the

guards allow us to rove outside of camp when we please. What a contrast between the freedom & plenty of Camp Parole and the close confinement & famine of that hated Belle-Isle. Our army news for the past week has been cheering & depressing. Little Mac has driven the rebels out of Md. but about ten thousand of our men have been surrendered at Harpers Ferry & our Western & frontier sky lowers.⁴⁶ Indians (Sioux) quite troublesome in Minnesota.⁴⁷ Two members of Co. D. 12th Ill. cavalry dined with us to day. They report that D[anford] Taylor was "all right" on Sunday night when he started, with his comrads, to cut his way through the Secesh lines at Harper's Ferry. Granville Currier, Co. D 12th. Ill. Cavalry calls on us. He says Chet Warren escaped with Daf [Danford] from Harper's Ferry & that [Adolphus] Marsh, of Avon, was taken prisoner in the hospital.⁴⁸ Paroled prisoners from H'r's Ferry express much dissatisfaction at the surrender of the place by Col. [Dixon S.] Miles. We have no tents yet but our condition is so much better than when on Belle-Isle that we do not complain.

Mon. Sept. 22. "Ike" Painter, Co. D, 12th. Ill. Cavalry gives Henry & I each a clean shirt. This morning the boys "charge" on a sutler shop, carry off three or four thousand dollars worth of goods, tear down his building & carry off the boards.⁴⁹ *Alledged* cause, insult to *private* soldiers. *Real* cause, propensity for plunder.

Pres. Lincoln emancipation proclamation⁵⁰

Tues. Sept. 23. A portion of the paroled prisoners are being paid off. It is reported that all prisoners delivered at Aiken's Landing & City Point are exchanged.

Wed. [September] 24. The "one house" groceries in camp were "charged" upon last night. Granville & I go fruiting. Quite a number Belle Islanders have been sent to Washington or Alexandria & some of the H'pr's Ferry prisoners have left for Camp Douglass, Chicago.

⁴⁶ In the early fall of 1862 McClellan sent Lee retreating across the Potomac after the battle of Sharpsburg, Harpers Ferry surrendered, and in the West the Confederate forces retired after the battle of luka. *Dictionary of American History*, 1:81, 3:11, 164.

⁴⁷ Taylor probably did not know of the Sioux Outbreak in Minnesota, which began on August 18, 1862, until after he reached Camp Parole. For a detailed account of the uprising and the measures taken to suppress it, see Folwell, *Minnesota*, 2:109-190.

⁴⁸ Currier had been a neighbor of the Taylors in Illinois. Charles H. Warren and Adolphus Marsh were members of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois, *Reports for the Years 1861-66*, 8:340, 346, 352.

⁴⁹ Disorder was prevalent in all the parole camps in the fall of 1862. *Official Records*, series 2, vol. 4, p. 692, 727, 771.

⁵⁰ Lincoln's preliminary proclamation was issued on the day of Taylor's entry. *Dictionary of American History*, 2:206.

Thur. [September] 25 The members of the 12th. Ill. Cavalry who were taken prisoners at H. Ferry left for Chicago this A.M.

Fri. [September] 26. Left Anapolis in A.M. on a small steamer bound for Washington. We take one day's rations Fair day

Sat. Sept. 27 Entered mouth of Potomac River between 5 & 6 A.M. Passed Mount Vernon towards night & about dusk anchored opposite Alexandria. Saw but few gun boats on Potomac One of them boarded our vessel at mouth of river.

Sun. [September] 28. Steamed up to Washington this morning, lounged about the wharf a few hours, marched up to "Soldier's Retreat" for breakfast & then returned to Alexandria & went into camp, with other paroled prisoners, near Fort Ellsworth. Find Corp. Sam. Stites, Co. E. 1st Min. in convalescent camp near by.

Mon. [September] 29. Slept in the open air last night. We have had the same kind of tent ever since we were released from Richmond Paroled prisoners here are so organized that the members of each "Army Corps" form a distinct squad or company. We find [John W.] Davis & [Israel] Jackins of Co. E in Conv[alesce]nt camp. Peddlers are plenty — some "charging"

Recd. a tent this evening

Tues. Sept. 30. A Dutch Col. [William Hoffman] assumes command of all paroled men. He makes a speech in which he says we shall have plenty to eat if he has "to steal it." A rumor is afloat that Secesh have proposed terms of peace to our Government. I judge it is a hoax. A[lexander] Shaw, Co. K, 1st. Min. starts for Washington to visit his uncle, armed with a *citizens suit*. No passes are allowed to *soldiers*.

Wed. Oct. 1st. Hurry up Uncle Sam & get us some clothing & money Moved our camp nearer town.

Thur. Oct. 2. Twelve of us Minnesotans occupy one Sibl[e]y tent.⁶¹ Gen. [Franz] Sigel is reported in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. A good many new troops encamped in this vicinity

Fri. [October] 3. A fine day. Gen. Banks & staff visits our camp in P.M. A part of paroled prisoners draw clothing.

Sat. [October] 4. I draw a new suit of cloth[e]s from Uncle Sam, wash up, put it on & feel like a *new man*. We move our camp still nearer Alexandria

⁶¹ The cone-shaped Sibley tent was usually occupied by sixteen men. Fred Shannon, *Organization and Administration of the Union Army*, 1: 200 (Cleveland, 1928).

Sun. [October] 5. Henry & I attend "Washington's Church" (Protestant E.) in the city of Alexandria. The first sermon I have heard since we were encamped at Eltham, on the Peninsula, in May last. The church service awakens recollections of home. Thanks to a sentinel of 33d. Regt. Mas. Vols. who allowed us to enter the city without a pass. Fine day.

Mon. Oct. 6. Fine day. Pie, cake & fruit peddlers plenty

Tues. [October] 7. Ole Oscar (Co. F) & I take pork, soap & candles to a stingy grocer in Alexandria & trade them for potatoes, onions & molasses. In P.M. we are ordered to "fall in" to go to our Regts. Embark at Alexandria, debark at Washington, take supper at "Soldier's Retreat" & lodging at "Soldier's Rest" Reported Union victory at Corinth, Miss. on Sat. last.⁸²

Wed. Oct. 8. Remain in Washington all day awaiting transportation. We find Sergt. [Myron] Shepard, Co. B, here to take charge of Minnesotians. Pay a visit to the capitol grounds & take a view of the "Godess of Liberty" (bronze) which is to be placed upon the dome of the Capitol. It's height is 19½ feet. Her right hand grasps a sword, the left, a shield & olive branch.⁸³ Quite a number of men at work upon the steps on the East front of the Capitol.

Thur. [October] 9. Left Washington sometime last night & proceeded by R.R. to Harper's Ferry. Being weary and a little "under the weather," Henry and I "make down" our bed upon the grass between Camp Hill & Bolivar Heights

Fri. Oct. 10. Came into camp of our Regt. early this morning.⁸⁴ Find a good many familiar faces but many are absent. The diminutive size of our Regt. tells a sad story of this summer's campaign. Less than three hundred on dress parade. Harper's Ferry, Bolivar & region round about is covered with sutler shops. I receive six months' pay minus

⁸² Union troops occupied Corinth on October 4, 1862. *Dictionary of American History*, 2:59.

⁸³ This statue, which was the work of Thomas Crawford, was called "Freedom or Armed Liberty" by the sculptor. It was permanently set on December 2, 1863. Inna T. Frary, *They Built the Capitol*, 220 (Richmond, 1940); Noah Brooks, *Washington in Lincoln's Time*, 9 (New York, 1895); *Encyclopedia Americana*, 8:166.

⁸⁴ The Taylor brothers rejoined the First Minnesota at this point. After they were captured at Savage's Station, the regiment went on with McClellan's army to Harrison's Bar, returned to Alexandria on August 29, and participated in General Pope's Manassas campaign. It took part in the battle of Sharpsburg on September 17, marched to Harper's Ferry on September 22, and established an encampment at Bolivar Heights, where it remained for six weeks. *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:22-28; *History of the First Minnesota*, 226; Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, 164-229; Walker, *Second Army Corps*, 87-130.

twelve dollars stoppage for extra clothing drawn up to July 1st. 1862. Have a feast of good things.

Sat. [October] 11. Maryland, Loudon & Bolivar Heights covered with troop. Gen. Couch now in command of Sumner's Army Corps. No drill this P.M.

Sun. [October] 12. 1st. Min. goes on picket. I remain in camp, having no equipments yet. It seems that [James E.] Stewart's [Stuart's] rebel cavalry have made quite a bold dash into Pa. & Md. making a complete circuit of the Army of the Potomac. We have fresh oysters for supper. The Western sky begins to brighten. Give it to them Buel & Grant.⁵⁵

Mon. Oct. 13. Acting Corp. of the guard. Quite rainy last night—cloudy to day. Co. drill in A.M. & Brig. drill in P.M. P.H.T. is detailed for color guard.

Tues. [October] 14. In camp

Wed. [October] 15 We are ordered to move at day light tomorrow in "light marching order"

Thur. [October] 16. A strong reconnoitering party left Bolivar Heights early this morning. 53d. Pa., (Col. [John R.] Brooks [Brooke]) 1st. Minn. & [John A.] Tompkin's Rhode Island battery and some cavalry in the advance. When a short distance beyond Hall Town the 53d. Pa. & 1st. Minn. formed in line of battle on the left of the Charleston road. Several Secesh shells dropped in our vicinity one of which wounded Adj. King's horse. After an artillery "duel" of an hour or two's duration our skirmishers were thrown out & we advanced towards Charleston, sometimes in line of battle, sometimes in "column by division" & sometimes "by the right of companies to the front."⁵⁶ We occupied the town without resistance, remained in its vicinity till towards night when we were moved about two miles beyond, towards Winchester, & halted in a piece of woods. We couldn't exactly "see the point" of this move but rumor said it was designed to "draw the rebel cavalry into a trap." Co's E & G of 1st. Minn. sent on picket after dark.

⁵⁵ For accounts of Stuart's circuit of the Union forces from October 9 to 12 and of the Union operations against Vicksburg, which at this time were intermittently successful, see the *Dictionary of American Biography*, 18:171, and the *Dictionary of American History*, 5:367.

⁵⁶ The reconnaissance to Hall Town and Charlestown, both about ten miles to the west of Harpers Ferry, was made in order to determine the whereabouts of the Confederates. The Minnesota and Pennsylvania troops engaged in a skirmish with four regiments of Virginia cavalry from an encampment on Apequan Creek, about ten miles west of Charlestown. *History of the First Minnesota*, 229.

Thick clouds, lightning, thunder, rain & dark as Egypt. About 9 P.M. the pickets were called in & Regt. ordered back to Charlestown [Norman] Fowler & I were "omitted" in the darkness & left on post "alone in our glory." A special expedition however succeeded in finding us & we rejoined the Regt. We start for Charlestown. After moving in divers directions it becomes evident that our "guide" is bewildered Consultation held in which field & line officers and privates participate. Not much concord of sentiment as to the direction we ought to take but the opinion prevails quite generally that the "*veteran 1st*" stands a good chance to fall into the "trap" instead of the Secesh cavalry. We finally succeed in finding the Charlestown road & after wading through mud & water join our forces & encamp south of the town.

Fri. Oct. 17. I ap[p]rehend the Secesh miss some of their fence this morning. It is reported we have secured a considerable amount of wheat & other forage. Stacks of grain are numerous in these parts. At 1-30 P.M. we move back to Hall Town & encamp for the night in a beautiful white oak grove

Sat. Oct. 18. Return to our camp at Bolivar this morning. Brig. Gen. [Winfield S.] Hancock had command of the expedition Reports from our Western Army are favorable.

Sun. [October] 19. A fine day—cloudy at night

Mon. [October] 20. A fine day. The Federal balloon "Intrepid" up again as usual.

Tues. [October] 21. Strong, cool wind. Min. 1st. vote for members of Congress & county officers. The votes are sealed in an envelope & directed to the judges of election Commissioners are here to receive the votes & transmit them to their destination⁸⁷ I do not vote.

Wed. Oct. 22. Minn. 1st. goes on picket about two miles up the Potomac. Cool day. Secesh cavalry fire on our pickets. We arrest an old negro & detain him over night.

Thur. [October] 23. Sent the old negro home this morning. Relieved in A.M. by 69th. Pa. We have very cool nights of late. Gen. Gorman in "hot water" this evening because a number of Minn. boys are attempting to enlist in the regular cavalry, pursuant to an order from the War Department.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ For an account of votes cast by Minnesota soldiers, see Josiah H. Benton, *Voting in the Field*, 67-72 (Boston, 1915).

⁸⁸ A general order of October 9, 1862, directed commanding officers of regular army regiments, battalions, and batteries to have recruiting agents obtain enough volunteers

Fri. [October] 24. On guard. Gen. Gorman orders double guard to be placed around our Regt. to prevent the boys from going down to the recruiting office. He also sends out a patrol to catch the wayward soldier of the "veteran 1st." and orders that no passes be granted. Notwithstanding all this, the boys occasionally "leak out." Guards not *over vigilant*. A large number of our boys are at Sandy Hook waiting to be "sworn in." [Albert B.] Combs of our company pays two dollars for a pass which takes him safely across the river to the recruiting office.

Sat. Oct. 25. Recruiting excitement continues. Some join the regular cavalry & others the "Engineer Corps" McClellan's order requiring those wishing to enlist in the Reg. army to give in their names to the Adj. of their Regts., read on dress parade.⁵⁹

Sun. Oct. 26. Rainy, disagreeable day.

Mon. [October] 27. 1st. Min. goes on reserve picket. A corporal & three privates, including myself, are detailed to guard the premises of a "Union man." When not on post we sit in the house by the fire conversing with the old gentleman's daughters & enjoying ourselves hugely. It is a long time since I was in a private house and as the "gals" are quite sociable I enjoy this treat "right smart." They amuse us with a warm dinner & Secesh songs. It becomes our "painful duty" to col[l]ar three of Baxter's Zouaves & forcefully eject them from the domicile. Zouave oaths & women's screams commingle. A fine clear day.

One of our special duties is to keep the boys from milking the old man's cow

Tues. Oct. 28. Relieved this A.M. by 65th Pa. Sarah & Mary invite us to "call again"

Henry & I register our names as candidates for the U. S. Marines. Troops left Loudon Heights to day for some unknown destination. Fair day.

At dress parade four or five prisoners of 1st. Minn. were brought before the Regt. and their sentences read. Among them are Randal[l] (Horace) & James T. Ewarts of Co. E. Randal forfeits three months pay & wears a ball and chain for thirty days at hard labor. Ewarts

from state units to fill regular army groups to the legal standard. *Official Records*, series 3, vol. 2, p. 654.

⁵⁹ The order of October 9 was modified by another on October 24, which specified that officers of the regular army could visit state regiments only after obtaining permission from corps headquarters. Whenever possible, however, they were to select men from among those who had signed transfer request lists prepared daily by the adjutants. *Official Records*, series 1, vol. 19, p. 476.

forfeits all his pay & is put to hard labor for the remainder of his term of enlistment.

Wed. Oct. 29. Fair day. We are ordered to be ready to march at 5 A.M. tomorrow. Some troops are leaving this evening. The opinion is prevalent in camp that a general advance is to be made.⁶⁰

Thur. [October] 30. We strike tents at 11 A.M. & march at 1-30 P.M. We cross the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, wind about the base of Loudon Heights, move up Loudon Valley and at dark encamp in a fine grove. This is a narrow pleasant valley extending N.E. & S.W. The leaves lie thickly upon the ground making a fine mattress for the weary soldier. Warm & pleasant.

Fri. Oct. 31. Very fine weather. We are mustered for pay. We lie around all day with arms stacked. "Prudential reasons" make me avoid giving our numbers &c.

Sat. Nov. 1st. Capt. Lewis Muller assumes command of Co. E. A little before noon we march up the valley & bivouac at night in two parallel lines of battle at "Woodville." We hear cannonading to the South West. Very fine weather.

Sun. [November] 2. Marched early this morning & before noon reached "Snickerhill" near "Snicker's Gap." We hear much cannonading & some musketry of [f] towards Bull Run Mts. Towards night we move about four miles towards the firing & bivouac. If the Secesh dont skadaddle there may be a big row tomorrow

Mon. Nov. 3. Move about 11 or 12 A.M. Hear artillery firing to the S.W. of us. At 3 P.M. our cavalry skirmish with the enemy near Upper-ville. Skirmishers thrown out & our brigade (Sully's) advances in line of battle. Secesh skadaddle & we bivouac not far from Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge Range. The boys are hungry & the sheep, porkers & poultry have to suffer. I buy some milk & corncake of a contraband.

Tues. [November] 4. This A.M. we occupy Ashby's Gap & the village of Paris. On guard to day. A nice pig generously introduces himself to the guard & is accepted as a martyr to the cause of the Union

McClellan & staff reconnoitre the enemy from Ashby's Gap.

Wed. Nov. 5. Remain in camp at Paris.

⁶⁰ This movement marked the beginning of McClellan's advance down the east side of the Blue Ridge range, which divided Lee's forces. Before McClellan could strike at the weakened Confederates to his west, however, Lincoln's order removing him from the command of the Army of the Potomac reached him at Warrenton. *Dictionary of American History*, 2:330; Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, 225-227; McClellan, *Own Story*, 612-661; *Official Records*, series 1, vol. 19, p. 545.

Thur. [November] 6. We move to the Southward in rear of the wagon train. Move a few miles & encamp. The boys buy apples & poultry with Secesh mon[e]y of Phila. manufacture.⁶¹ Cool raw wind

Fri. [November] 7. Wintry to day—ground white with snow. Get first beef to night

Sat. [November] 8. Leave camp this morning. March a mile or two & halt. At dark our brigade resume the march in rear of a large wagon train. Minn. gets into camp at 1 o'clock next morning H[enry] C. Winters & myself being about "played out" "make down" our bed about a mile from camp & come in the next morning.

Sun. Nov. 9. March early this morning & about noon encamp near the town of Warrenton. Henry is sick & comes a part of the distance in ambulance. Tolerable fine day.

Mon. [November] 10. Remain in camp. In A.M. the different Regts. of Couch's Corps form along the road in column by division, present arms & give McClellan three hearty cheers as he passes on his way to Washington. Much indignation & "tall swearing" among the soldiers on account of McClellan's removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Why Little Mac is superceeded & disgraced at this stage of the game is a mystery to the uninitiated. The army like Burnside well but Little Mac better.⁶² Let us see what the result will be. At dress parade McClellan's Farewell address & Burnside's Inaugural is read. Fine day.

Tues. Nov. 11. We remain in camp. Weather continues fine. Israel Washburn, Gov. of Ma[i]ne is in camp & reviews the 19th. Regt. Maine Vols. Weather mild & a little cloudy this evening. The nights of late have been very cool.

Wed. [November] 12. Mild & pleasant though somewhat cloudy. Sprinkles this evening. Gov. Washburn reviews the Maine troops. I hear from home for the first time since last June. Get N.Y. Herald & Balt. Clipper.

Thur. Nov. 13. Bright clear day. Division drill in P.M. When

⁶¹ Residents of the Shenandoah Valley preferred Confederate money when selling their produce to Union men. A Philadelphia concern supplied the Army of the Potomac with counterfeit Confederate notes. *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:28.

⁶² Burnside's appointment was even less pleasing to him than to the soldiers. Couch had replaced Sumner in the command of the Second Corps on November 7. Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, *Report*, 1:650 (Washington, 1863); *Dictionary of American Biography*, 4:463; *History of the First Minnesota*, 226; Walker, *Second Army Corps*, 128-130.

will our new Gen. get ready to move against the enemy?⁶³ This fine weather can't last always. At dress parade this evening, was read the finding of a court martial which tried [William M.] Reynolds of Co. C 1st. Minn. Vols. for "misbehavior before the enemy" He is sentenced to one year's hard labor on the public works & to forfeit his pay for that length of time.

Fri. [November] 14. Fair weather. On guard. We have orders to march tomorrow morning.

Sat. Nov. 15. Marched about 8 A.M. Reached Warrenton Junction at 1-45 P.M. From W. Junction we move two or three miles along the R.R. towards Culpeper & encamp. Very fine day.

Sun. [November] 16. Reveille at 4 A.M. March about 8 A.M. Encamp at 4 P.M. Quite weary to night. Cool morning. Pleasant day.

Mon. [November] 17. March between 7 & 8 A.M. At 1 P.M. we encamp in the woods within 3 or 4 miles of Fredericksburg. Artillery fighting in the advan[ce] this P.M. Distance from Warrenton to Fredericksburg, forty miles. Cloudy & a few sprinkles of rain. In our march from W'ton we moved in three columns, in & on either side of the road.⁶⁴ I hope that Burnside will hurry up this campaign as fast as prudence will allow.

Tues. Nov. 18. For breakfast we have a rich dish in the shape of rice, boiled potatoes which our cook bought on the road yesterday. Lowery with occasional sprinkles of rain. We remain in camp. Moderately warm.

Wed. [November] 19. Lowery & some rain Troops move past us towards Fredericksburg. Our pickets are on this side the Rappahannock & Secesh on the other. We pay 12½ cts. per lb. for flour & make minute pudding for supper The organization of Burnside's Army is announced in Gen order as follows:⁶⁵

⁶³ Instead of striking immediately, Burnside halted for ten days at Warrenton in order to effect the arrangement of the army into grand divisions of two corps each. See *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:29; *History of the First Minnesota*, 241; Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, 231. The grand divisions are listed by the diarist in his entry for November 19, 1862.

⁶⁴ The First Minnesota was in the van of the advance on Fredericksburg, which Burnside believed would make an ideal base for operations against Richmond. On November 17 the Union forces reached Falmouth, on the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg, and the Confederate artillery opened on them from the heights behind the city. *History of the First Minnesota*, 242; Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, 232-234; Walker, *Second Army Corps*, 139.

⁶⁵ For the text of Burnside's order, see *Official Records*, series 1, vol. 19, pt. 2, p. 583.

Grand Divisions.		Commander
Right	2d. & 9th Corps	E. V. Sumner
Left	1st. & 6th. "	W. B. Franklin
Center	3d. & 5th. "	Joseph Hooker
Reserve	11th Corps &c.	F. Sigel

Thur. Nov. 20. We move our camp this morning about one mile down river. Rainy in A.M.

Fri. [November] 21. Move our camp some fifty rods, into the wood. Rained steadily nearly all last night & until late this morning. Cloudy all day. Balt[imore] Clipper of 20th. inst. says Sigel is at Centerville with his command.

Sat. [November] 22. Quite pleasant — some clouds. I pay twenty-five cents for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a beef's liver Go on "cattle guard" at 4 P.M. From our "guard-house" we can see numerous Secesh camp-fires across the Rappahannock

Sun. Nov. 23. Fair day. Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry encamped near us. A beef "dies" near our guard house & each of the guard secures a generous piece. It is a pity that we can't find out who killed that steer. Went to Falmouth to buy bread &c. Pay 25 cts. per loaf Get a good view of Fredricksburg. Relieved at 4-30 P.M.

Mon. [November] 24. Fine day. In camp cleaning an old rusty gun. We get orders to be ready to march at a moments notice with two day's rations.

Tues. Nov. 25. Fair day. Cloudy at night Reading & writing.

Wed. [November] 26. Rained hard all last night. 1st. Minn. goes on picket at 9 A.M. Cloudy & cool. Clears off at night Starlight evening.

Thur. [November] 27 Clear fine weather. Released at 11 A.M. by 1st. Cal. Regt. Henry buys a can of "chicken" for \$1.25 & we have a Thanksgiving supper. Companies formed & Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Ramsey read to them by the Adgt.

Fri. [November] 28. Tolerably fair — some clouds & quite windy. Henry has the ague & I am not very well.

Sat. [November] 29. Get a pass & go to Falmouth. Pay twenty cents per lb. for fresh pork. Weather quite fair — clouded up in P.M. & sprinkling this evening

Sun. Nov. 30. Tolerably fair though somewhat cloudy. Cloudy & quite windy this evening. Sermon in A.M. by Chaplain F. A Canwell

[Conwell] of our Regt.⁶⁶ It is the first time I have heard him preach
Mon. Dec. 1st. This first day of Winter is mild & cloudy. We move
our camp a short distance The indications are that we shall not cross
the river at this point very soon.

Tues. [December] 2. On fatigue to day. Quite pleasant

Wed. [December] 3. A party from 1st. Min. worked all last night
on fortifications on left bank of the Rappahannock We get the Presi-
dents Message to day. He seems very earnest in the advocacy & confident
of the adequateness of his emancipation plan for ending the struggle
between the North & South.⁶⁷ We await Congressional proceedings
with interest. Fine day.

Our chaplain delivers a lecture on Geology this evening

Thur. [December] 4 Fine day. Nights, of late, have been quite
cold We have now company drill in A.M. & P.M. also inspection of
arms every night. We hope to hear good tidings from our Western
armies soon.

Fri. [December] 5. Cool weather. Rains & snows all day, nearly.
We hear that Franklin's command has embarked at Aquia Creek for the
Peninsula

Sat. Dec. 6. Cool wintry day. Clear. Ground still white with
yesterday's snow. We build a fire place of sticks & mud to our tent.
Tis pleasant sitting by the fire this cool evening. Five of us have our
"shelter tents" pitched upon a base of pine logs about eighteen inches
high.⁶⁸

Sun. [December] 7 Cold day—ground white with snow. On bri-
grade guard.

Mon. [December] 8 Pleasant day—some snow yet on the ground

Tues. [December] 9 Pleasant weather. We have orders to be ready
to march in the morning with three days rations & sixty rounds of am-
munition.

Wed. [December] 10. Warm & fair. 1st. Min. remains in camp.

Thur. Dec. 11th. We are awakened at 4 A.M. & ordered to be ready
at 6 A.M. to march. At 5 A.M. the "ball" opens with cannon & musketry.
We march at 6 A.M. We pack our knapsacks & leave them in camp.

⁶⁶ Conwell succeeded Neill, who left the regiment in July, 1862, to become a hospi-
tal chaplain in Philadelphia. *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:23, 49.

⁶⁷ The text of Lincoln's message of December 1 is printed in John G. Nicolay and
John Hay, eds., *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln*, 8:93-131 (New York, 1905).

⁶⁸ Individual shelters, which were commonly called dog or pup tents, were made
of lightweight canvas and measured six by four feet. Shannon, *Union Army*, 200.

At 8-30 A.M. Sully's brigade form in column by Regt behind a hill near the river road, & I make the above record. There has been a continuous roar of artillery since 5-30 A.M.

We move about sundown & at dark cross the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge & occupy the city (a portion of it) of Fredericksburg.⁶⁹ A street fight is raging as we cross the river & lasts till late in the evening. After the fighting ceases we build fires along the bank of the river cook coffee & eat our supper. The boys forage through the town & bring in flour, honey, preserves, potatos, wine, whiskey, & tobacco by the wholesale. They find a fiddle & after getting a little tight have a dance. The city was set on fire by our artillery sometime during the day & burns all night. Sully's brigade is a "gay old crowd" to night. The boys sit around the fires in rocking chairs.⁷⁰ Heavy cannonading all day

Moon about 30° high at sunrise

Fri. Dec. 12. Early this morning we move to the back part of town where the Rebs. in the course of the day compliment us with a good many shells from their batteries which line the heights back of the city. Nearly every house I have seen is pretty effectually "guttled" Dead men lie in the streets. A bombarded & pillaged town illustrates the hideousness of war. A few citizens remained in cellars during the bombardment. We are obliged to the Secesh for potatoes & fresh meat for dinner. 1st. Min. goes on picket this evening.⁷¹

Sat. Dec. 13. Relieved this morning by 15th. Mass. About noon artillery & musket firing commenced. At 1 P.M. Sully's brigade move towards the front & support a battery. From our position we have a

⁶⁹ Pontoon bridges were constructed across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg only after some days of sharp fighting, during which Michigan volunteers rowed across the stream to capture Confederate sharpshooters who made it impossible for the Union engineers to carry on their work. When the bridges were completed, Union troops swarmed up the steep banks at Fredericksburg to fight their way through the city street by street. *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:29, 2:158; *History of the First Minnesota*, 246-248; Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, 238-242; Walker, *Second Army Corps*, 146-152.

⁷⁰ One Minnesotan wrote that the boys played on pianos that had been moved into the streets. He reported that "anything a millionaire [*sic*] could wish for was scat[t]ered all around," including "splendid china," jars of preserves, bottles of wine, sugar, watches, gold pens, paintings, carpets, ladies bonnets, and mattresses. Charles Goddard to his mother, December 16, 1862, Orrin F. Smith Papers.

⁷¹ The First Minnesota spent the night of December 12 on picket duty in the western section of Fredericksburg. All during the day Union troops had poured into the city. Some were sent to the rear of the town in order to clear it as a preliminary to the storming of Marye's Heights, where the Confederates had set up fortifications and mounted guns with which to sweep the streets below. *History of the First Minnesota*, 265-268.

good view of the battle field. The fight continues with occasional lulls, till after dark. I judge that our loss has been greater than the Confederate's. They have much the advantage of position. I don't know which side commenced the attack. Our men have gained some ground but the enemy still hold the heights. We hear distinctly, this evening, the cries of the wounded on the field. After dark we are relieved & march back a short distance into town. 1st Min. loses but eleven wounded. Gen. Sully is slightly wounded. [James S.] Brower brings in a sack of apples to night & distributes them among Co. E. Warm, fair day — foggy in A.M.

We hear heavy cannonading on the left in A.M.

Sun. Dec. 14. 1st Min. slept on the sidewalk last night. This morning, just at day-break our Regt. moves a few streets nearer the river. Not much firing from either side to day. The red flag of the hospital is hoisted on many buildings. Late this evening the 1st Min. goes on picket. We hear spades & pickaxes busily at work in front of us. No one appears to know whether they belong to our men or the Secesh. Corp'l [William N.] Irvine, Co. D, sent out to reconnoiter is shot down by a Rebel picket. We hear his moans but can not go to his assistance as he is close to the Rebel lines. A few spades & shovels are procured & we dig some rifle pits. Some picket firing to night. Rebel pickets but a few rods from us. Fair day.

Mon. Dec. 15. Hill, [George W.] Goulding, Brower & myself occupy a rifle pit in front of our line of battle. Secesh sharpshooters keep blasing away all day but only get an occasional shot in return. In P.M. the enemy open upon us with artillery causing the Regt. on our right (said to be 127th. Pa.) to skadaddle to the rear like a flock of sheep. The Secesh then opened with musketry but the rest of our line standing firm they didn't think it prudent to advance on us. As our indignation subsides we indulge in some merriment at the expense of the skaddlers. Between 9 & 10 P.M. our Regt. is relieved by the 61st. N.Y. of Hancocks Division. Between 10 & 11 P.M. we recross the Rappahannock & march back to our old camp.⁷² Burnside has touched off his "big

⁷² For detailed accounts of the experiences of the First Minnesota at Fredericksburg, see *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1: 29, 30, 2: 159, 162; *History of the First Minnesota*, 226, 250, 268, 270-274, 476. General accounts of the battle appear in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, 3: 105-118, 121-125, and the *Dictionary of American History*, 2: 331. When Burnside found that he could not hold Fredericksburg, he ordered his men to recross the river, and by daylight of December 16 the Union forces were back in their old camp in the rear of Falmouth.

thing" & lost twenty thousand men. "Little Mac" used the *spade* at Yorktown Burnside "*stormed*" at Fredericksburg. Fine day Gen. [Oliver O.] Howard sends us his "tear felt thanks" for our good conduct to day ⁷³

Tues. Dec. 16. Quite high wind & a rain storm in after part of last night. Clears off this morning & is quite pleasant throughout the day. Growing cool. Gen. Howard makes a speech to us complimenting us for our conduct while over the river. Sigel's command is in this vicinity

Wed. [December] 17. In camp. Fair day. General inspection. [Charles A.] Ber[r]y, Cundy, [Vincent] Middlestadt & [Benjamin] Fenton, taken prisoners at Antietam, rejoin Co. E.

Thur. [December] 18 Cool, fair day. Acting corporal of the guard. Corp'l [Benjamin F.] Staples, Co. E arrives from Camp Parole Anapolis. Reading Dr. Bartlett's "Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science"

Fri. Dec. 19. Fine day. We remodel our "house." To day, for the first time, I get a paper containing an account of Saturday's battle. Min. boys generally busy fixing up their quarters. The loss of our Regt. in the battle of Sat. is now reported at ten or eleven.⁷⁴ Corp'l Irvine Co. D returns to day; he was not shot, as supposed, but taken prisoner & exchanged or paroled.

Sat. [December] 20. Clear, cold day. Reading, chopping wood &c. The "Banks Expedition" seems to have gone to the Gulf. To day's Washington paper says Secretary Seward has tendered his resignation.⁷⁵ Gen. Sully is now in command of a Division & Col. [Turner G.] Morehead of the 106th. Pa. assumes command of our brigade. Col. Morgan has gone East for medical advice

Sun. Dec. 21. Clear, cool day. Our fireplace smokes awfully this evening. The boys are wishing that "Little Mac" would come back to us. I pay 25 cents for a lb. of *souse*.

Mon. [December] 22. Weather fine & moderate. A little lowery this evening. We remodel our chimney—it dont smoke this time. Our chaplain gives us a lecture this evening.

⁷³ After Sedgwick was severely wounded at Antietam, Howard took command of the Second Division, to which the First Minnesota belonged.

⁷⁴ The officers and men wounded, fifteen in all, are listed in the *History of the First Minnesota*, 274.

⁷⁵ For an account of Seward's attempt to resign as secretary of state, see Gideon Welles, *Diary*, 1:196-205 (New York, 1911). Banks went to New Orleans to maintain the Union hold on the city. *Dictionary of American Biography*, 1:579. His appointment is recorded in *Official Records*, series 1, vol. 15, p. 590.

Tues. [December] 23. 1st. Min. goes on picket at 9 A.M. We relieve the wrong pickets. Towards night we are removed to another part of the picket line and relieve the 127th. Pa., the Regt. that skadaddled from our right while on picket over the river. Clear warm weather.

Wed. Dec. 24. Relieved this morning by 72d. Pa. Fine, warm weather. How are the young people of Prairie City enjoying this "Christmas Eve"?

Thur. [December] 25. A dense fog all this forenoon. Clears up considerably in P.M. Henry & I get a pass & go to Falmouth.⁷⁶ We get one dollar's worth of "soft bread" for Christmas dinner.

Upon this "merry christmas" morn deep fog enshrouds the camp. Thick vapor doth the soldier's vision limit and dim the luster of the rising sun. If once assured this fog would always shroud the hills & valleys with its pale mantle, and shut forever from our view the radiance of yon sun, "how drear & desolate the earth." But no; the fog must "lift," the vapory curtain rise, revealing Nature's face more beautiful by contrast with the mist that marked its loveliness. Would 'twere as certain that the hellish fog of treason and the ghastly pall of war, red with burning cities and the crimson field, might vanish. May the peerless ray of Freedom's sun dispel the thickening gloom & bring us peace & unity.

Fri. Dec. 26. Warm day—clouded up in P.M.

Sat. [December] 27. Warm, lowery day. We have no fire in our "house"

Sun. [December] 28. Fine day. Sermon by Chaplin in A.M. & lecture on geology in evening.⁷⁷

Mon. [December] 29. Pleasant, warm day. Gen N. P. Banks has superceded Gen. [Benjamin F.] Butler in the Department of the Gulf. Texas is added to that Department. Co. drill is to day resumed. To night we get the Phila. Inquirer containing Jeff Davis' proclamation of the 23d inst. in which he orders Gen. Butler to be hanged in case he is captured & directs that all officers of Butler's command, when captured, be held for execution; also that no more officers of the United States be paroled until the said Butler has recd. "the punishment due to his

⁷⁶ The pass has been preserved with Taylor's diary.

⁷⁷ In a long letter written on this December Sunday to his two young sisters, Isaac encouraged them in their efforts in school and then continued: "Would circumstances allow it I should feel myself the happiest of mortals, could I but resume my studies at school. As it is, however, I content myself with the perusal of such books as I chance to get hold of in the country through which we march. I am now reading a book which I got in Fredericksburg." The letter is addressed to Alvira and Mary.

crimes." All negro slaves captured in insurrection, and all officers commanding them are to be handed over to the state authorities.⁷⁸

P. H. Taylor is notified of his appointment as sergeant.

Tues. Dec. 30. We receive orders this morning to hold ourselves in readiness to march with 3 days rations and sixty rounds of ammunition A lowery day—sprinkling in P.M.

Wed. Dec. 31. Strong, cool wind. 1st. Min. mustered for pay.

"Yes, the Year is growing old."

1863

Thur. Jan. 1st. A bright, clear day. This is almost precisely like the first day of 1862. The cause of the Union seems to have progressed little during the past year. The South is gaining & the North loosing confidence in its cause. A decisive victory may restore confidence. Let us hope for it. For breakfast, baked beans & "dunderfunk."⁷⁹ Dinner, fried pork coffee & hard-bread. Supper, rice & coffee. 1st. Min. goes on picket reserve near the Rappahannock after dark.

Fri. Jan. 2. Relieved about ten A.M. Warm, beautiful day. Reading "Johnston's Lectures on Agriculture."

Sat. [January] 3. Warm & pleasant. Dense fog in morning. Rumors of a great battle at Murfreesboro, Tenn.⁸⁰

Sun. [January] 4. Cloudy with high wind. Cleared off in evening. Saturday's Herald gives a telegraphic account of the fight in Tenn., in which [William] Rosecrans "defeated" [Joseph E.] Johnston. To day I have attended church, read several chapters on the "Relations of Science to Agriculture" and made a set of chess men.

Gen. Butler's farewell address to the citizens of New Orleans is *decidedly rich*.⁸¹

Mon. Jan. 5. On detail loading and unloading rations for our bri-

⁷⁸ The text of Davis' proclamation is printed in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Confederacy*, 1:269-274.

⁷⁹ Hard bread that had been soaked in water and then baked was known as "dunderfunk," "lobscouse," or "dung-slide." The Taylor boys spent New Year's Day in a comfortable tent, and they rejoiced that Henry's pay as sergeant would be seventeen dollars a month. P. H. Taylor to his parents, January 1, 1863, Taylor Papers.

⁸⁰ For a brief account of the battle near Murfreesboro on December 31, see the *Dictionary of American History*, 4:46.

⁸¹ Butler, who had been serving as military commandant of New Orleans since the city fell to the Union in April, 1862, prepared a pompous, flowery, and lengthy recitation of his accomplishments when he learned that he had been assigned to another area. In view of the citizens' hostility to his regime, the address was ludicrous. See Benjamin F. Butler, *Butler's Book*, 373, 530, 538-541 (Boston, 1892).

gade. At 2 P.M. our division is reviewed by Maj. Gen. John Sedgewick, now in command of the 2d. Army Corps. Warm & pleasant.

Tues. [January] 6. Another fine day. Skirmish drill in A.M. Doubt still hangs over the result of the prolonged contest[s] at Murfreesboro & Vicksburg. The iron-clad Monitor has gone to the bottom of the sea off Cape Hatteras N. C.⁸²

Wed. Jan. 7. Fine weather. Skirmish drill in A.M. N.Y. Herald of 6th. inst says Rosecrans is victorious at Murfreesboro, and Vicksburg is taken by Gen. Sherman's forces. Gen. Banks not "up to time." Our cavalry have made a brilliant raid into East Tenn.⁸³

Thur. [January] 8. Battalion drill in A.M. conducted by Maj. [Charles P.] Adams. Dress parade this evening Fair day though cool. News to night that Vicksburg is *not* taken. [Braxton] Bragg's forces retreating toward Tullahoma, Tenn.

Fri. [January] 9. Davis & I go to Falmouth on a pass. We visit the cemetery and find the following inscriptions upon tombstones.

"Sacred to the memory of J. B. Hesard, a native of France, exiled by Louis 18th. in 1815, and died in Falmouth, V^a October 11, 1834. Aged 79 years."

"In memory of Osborn Merricks, servant of Maury Forbes, aged 85 years.

'Well done thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy lord.' Math. 25-21"

"Here lies the Body of John Gaskins, Born the 13th of July in the year of our Lord 1734 He departed this Life March the 12th in the year of our Lord 1758."

Cloudy in morning but soon clears off. Pay 75 cents per pound for butter. We get Gov. [Horatio] Seymour's Message to day.⁸⁴ Henry & I take a game of chess this evening.

⁸² The "Monitor" sank on December 31. For accounts of General William T. Sherman's unsuccessful assault on Vicksburg on December 29 and his retreat in the first days of 1863, see Francis V. Greene, *The Mississippi*, 72-90 (New York, 1882); *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, 3:462-470, 607.

⁸³ The raid was made by Colonel John H. Morgan's men. Banks, who was ordered to New Orleans to open the Mississippi in co-operation with General John J. McClernand's column from Cairo, Illinois, was delayed because he did not know in advance that he would have to deal with a considerable Confederate force below Vicksburg. *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, 3:586-588, 605.

⁸⁴ Taylor refers to the inaugural address of Governor Seymour of New York, who was elected in the fall of 1862. He declared that the war was not the unavoidable result of slavery and that abolition was not necessarily a prerequisite for the restoration of the Union. *Encyclopedia Americana*, 24:633.

Sat. Jan. 10. A drizzly day. The 12th. Ill. cavalry is at Dumfries, Va. The 2d. Min. Battery is reported captured at Murfreesboro on Dec. 31st.⁸⁵

Sun. [January] 11. Quite pleasant—some clouds The route of [Alexander M.] McCooks corps on the 31st. ult looks to us rather disgraceful.⁸⁶ *Shilo[h] reenacted*. [Robert] Anderson's (Pa) cavalry recruited for Gen. Buell's "body-guard," *sneak back to Nashville & refuse to fight*. All honor to the "Noble Three Hundred" of that Regt. who "faced the music."⁸⁷

Mon. Jan. 12. Fine, clear day. On camp guard. Galveston, Texas is reported recaptured (Jan. 1st.) by a Confederate force under Gen. Mc Gruder. The Harriet Lane also captured by rebel "rams" at Galveston⁸⁸

Our balloon up to day.

Tues. [January] 13. Lowery day. 1st. Min. goes on picket at 9 A.M. The old guard remain in camp. I read the first ten chapters of Deuteronomy. The latest news is that our army near Vicksburg has reembarked & is returning up the Mississippi. Another Fredericksburg!

Wed. Jan. 14. Warm & cloudy. A contraband dies in our regimental hospital from effect of gun-shot wound inflicted by a "brave" Union soldier. The negro refused to get off from his masters horse & deliver it over to a stranger. That soldier has immortalized himself by that *brave act*.

Thur. [January] 15. Warm, cloudy & high south wind. Cutting wood, reading &c. Gen. Rosecrans has ordered Confederate officers into confinement in retaliation for like treatment of Union officers. Since the battle of Fredericksburg the Army of the Potomac has spent a month of fine weather in idleness.

Fri. [January] 16. Rained nearly all last night. Cloudy with high wind—growing cold. We have orders to be ready to march at an "early hour" tomorrow morning.

⁸⁵ This report was not correct. *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:659-661.

⁸⁶ This incident occurred at Murfreesboro. *Dictionary of American History*, 4:46.

⁸⁷ Because of difficulties over the commissioning of officers, most of the members of the 160th Pennsylvania, which was known as Anderson's Cavalry, stacked arms and refused to move when the unit was ordered to advance to Nashville with the main army on November 26, 1862. The officers and three hundred men joined the advance. Bates, *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers*, 4:902.

⁸⁸ The capture of Galveston by Union forces and its recapture by the Confederates are described in the *Dictionary of American History*, 2:368. The "Harriett Lane," a steamboat of six hundred tons, surrendered on January 1 after its captain and other officers had been killed. Mahan, *The Gulf and Inland Waters*, 55, 108.

Sat. [January] 17. We don't march to day. Cool & tolerably clear. The 2d. Army Corps is reviewed by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.⁸⁹ Gen. Burnside is large, full faced, bald headed, black whiskered, and rides a sorrell bobtailed horse with three white feet.

One Regt. on review (said to be the 127th. Pa) *has no colors*. The colors of the 127th. were taken from them for bad conduct at Fredericksburg on Mon. Dec. 15th.

Sun. [January] 18. Clear, cool day. To day I have been reading an account of Joshua's campaigns in Canaan. We get Jeff Davis' message to the Confederate Congress, in which he states that all Federal officers hereafter captured in states embraced in the proclamation (Pres. Lincoln's Emancipation) will be handed over to state authorities to be dealt with according to the law for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.⁹⁰ You'll find that a bad policy, Mr. Davis.

"Arkansas Post", a fort up the Arkansas river has surrendered to our land and naval forces under [John] McClernand & Com. [David D.] Porter. Nine guns & from five to seven thousand prisoners captured.

Mon. Jan. 19. Fine, pleasant day. I finish reading the book of Joshua this evening & play a game of checkers with Henry C. Winters of Co. K.

Tues. [January] 20. Cloudy & a little cool. On fatigue in A.M. At 1 P.M. 1st. Minn. forms on the parade ground to hear orders from Gens. Burnside and Sumner. Ordered to be ready to march at an "early hour tomorrow." Gen. Burnside says that our late victories in N. C., Tenn. & Arkansas have "weakened & divided the enemy on the Rappahannock" and that the "auspicious moment" for striking a decisive blow, seems to have arrived. Hope we may achieve a decisive victory. I see some artillery moving up river this P.M. It is my opinion that Burnside will find the enemy *not very much* divided or weakened; however, I think we can whip them on a fair field if every soldier will do his duty & not go whining around laying all the blame on the generals. Raining this evening & pretty high wind.

Wed. Jan. 21. Violent rain storm all last night. A very stormy day.

⁸⁹ Despite the commanders' insistence upon cheers for Burnside at this review, the only response was dead silence, according to the *History of the First Minnesota*, 276, and Walker's *Second Army Corps*, 198. A similar account is given in the Marvin Diary for the same date.

⁹⁰ For the text of Davis' message, see Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Confederacy*, 1:290.

The weather seems to have interrupted Burnside's proposed movement against the Confederates. Raining lightly this evening. I have read eighteen chapters of the book of Judges to day & played several games of "seven up".

Thur. [January] 22. Stormy last night & very high wind. Drizzling throughout the day I hear that the troops that marched up the Rappahannock with the intention of crossing have been ordered to return, the roads being impossible for artillery.⁹¹ Providence don't seem to favor us this time

Fri. Jan. 23. A cloudy day. This A.M. Franklin's Grand Division passes our camp on their return from up river They have been out during the past three days & look rather the "worse for wear" Some of them threaten to "sit up nights to curse Burnside" for taking them out in the mud & storm. I think, myself, that Burnside ought to be removed for allowing it to rain. If Burnside is not smart enough to out-wit the Lord in these matters, it is clear that he is not the man to handle the Army of the Potomac. It is said that a good portion of our artillery and pontoons is "stuck in the mud." up river Hooker's & Franklin's Grand Divisions were out in the storm but Sumner's remained in camp.

Sat. [January] 24. Sunshine & clouds—weather moderate. Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter has been tried by court martial & found guilty of violating the 9th & 57th. Articles of war. His sentence is dismissal from the service of the U. S.⁹²

Sun. [January] 25. Quite severe rain storm last night. 1st. Minn. goes on picket. Sky clears up & we have warm, pleasant weather.

Our 1st. Lieut. John N. Chase is promoted to captaincy & assigned to Co H.

Mon. [January] 26. Relieved this A.M. Warm, pleasant day. Cloudy this evening.

Tues. [January] 27. Cloudy with some rain We hear that Gen. Hooker has superseded Burnside and that Gen'l's Franklin & Sumner have resigned.⁹³

⁹¹ Although the First Minnesota had remained at Falmouth, on January 19 Burnside had ordered other troops from that place to cross the Rappahannock for another attack on Fredericksburg. Rain and mud interfered with their progress, and after four days they returned to their old camp. Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, 257-260; *History of the First Minnesota*, 276.

⁹² On Porter's trial and sentence, see Williams, *Lincoln and the Radicals*, 175.

⁹³ The order which relieved Burnside and appointed Hooker also granted Sumner's request for release from service with the Army of the Potomac. A short time

Wed. Jan. 28. Rained last night. Snowing all day—ground white—snow melts quite fast.

N. Y. Herald of yesterday contains Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's address to the Army of the Potomac. If Gen'ls Franklin & Sumner can't conde[s]cend to give their "invaluable services" to the Country in her hour of need, I say "*let 'em went.*" Report says that a soldier, the other day, asked Gen. Burnside, "When are you going to *butcher* again?"

Thur. [January] 29. About six inches snow on the ground this morning. Pleasant day—thawing. On camp guard. Recd. of Maj. King, U. S. paymaster, twenty six dollars in "Legal tender" notes.

Fri. [January] 30. A pleasant day—some clouds—thaws a little & is quite muddy in the roads. Recd. a letter from Jonathan Taylor of 2d. Min. Battery. He writes that that battery lost ten killed and wounded, one prisoner & one missing, at the battle of Murfreesboro

Sat. [January] 31. Pleasant day. Gen. Couch now commands the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Sully is off on twenty day's furlough.

Sun. Feb. 1. Warm & pleasant. The hills of Stafford begin to look quite bare again.

Mon. Feb. 2. Fine, warm day. Snow nearly all gone. I hope that our army before Vicksburg may accomplish something.

Tues. [February] 3. Snows a little this morning Cold, wintry day—strong wind. Clear this evening

Send to Hon. Cyrus Aldrich at Washington for \$2.00 worth of postage stamps.

Wed. [February] 4. Clear, cold day. 1st. Min. goes on picket. I play my first game of whist.

Thur. [February] 5. Relieved in A.M. Snowing the greater part of the day. Rains this evening & melts nearly all the snow. While coming in from picket we see quite a body of troops (Sigel's) moving.

Fri. [February] 6 Rains this morning—is nearly clear this evening. Moderate weather & plenty of mud. On camp guard. According to Secesh accounts, two Rebel Rams under command of Capt. [Duncan N.] Ingraham, on the 31st of Jan., made a "raid" upon our blockading fleet off Charleston harbor (S.C.) captured one gunboat, burnt several & made

later he took command of the Department of Missouri. Franklin was removed and was called before the Congressional joint committee on the conduct of the war on the charge that he had not done his best with his division at Fredericksburg. Williams, *Lincoln and the Radicals*, 201-203, 264-267; Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, *Report*, 1:707-712.

the rest skadaddle. Beauregard & Ingraham com'drs of Army & Navy of Con. States (at Charleston) "proclaim" the blockade of Charleston, "raised"⁹⁴

Sat. [February] 7. Clear & moderate weather Two brigades of [Daniel] Sickles old Div. passed our camp on their return from a reconnaissance to U. S. ford up the Rappahannock. General inspection to day.

The ninth army corps is said to be moving to day.

At dress parade was read the finding of a court martial in the case of Capt. W. F. Russell Co. L 1st. Min. Vols. He is convicted of violating the thirty ninth Article of War & sentenced to forfeit 15 dollars & be publicly reprimanded by the commanding officer of his Regt. [Emil A.] Berger [*Burger*], 1st. Lieut. Co. L, arraigned for violating 52d. Art. of War is "honorably acquitted."

Sergt. [Milton L.] Bevans, Co. F, is reduced to the ranks for "disobedience of orders" in refusing on one cold morning, to "tie up" [*blank in MS*] who was under arrest for groaning for Burnside while on review. The "tying up" was ordered by 2d. Lieut. [Charles H.] Mason, Co. C.

Sun. Feb. 8. Very fine, warm day. Our balloon is up frequently of late

Mon. [February] 9. Fine clear day. Reading Job. *Federal* accounts from Charleston puts a brighter aspect on the late naval engagement there. The Grand Division Commanders of the Army of the Potomac are,⁹⁵

Right,	Darius N. Couch
Center,	[George G.] Meade
Left,	W. F. Smith
Reserve	Franz Sigel

Tues. Feb. 10. Very fine, warm day. Col. [George H.] Ward now commands our brigade. Gen. Hooker has abolished the Grand Division arrangement of the Army of the Potomac. Report says the 9th Army Corps have gone to Fortress Monroe

Maj. of 15th. Mass in inspection report says "1st. Min. a 1st class Regt. in every respect."

Drew "soft bread["] for the first time since I rejoined the Regt. in Oct. last. A loaf to a man.

⁹⁴ On this Union defeat, see the *Dictionary of American History*, 1: 344.

⁹⁵ These commanders are listed also in *Official Records*, series 1, vol. 25, pt. 2, p. 15.

Wed. Feb. 11. 1st. Minn. pickets on the Rappahannock just above Falmouth. The river here is about 400 yds. wide. A dam extends across the river at the head of the canal which supplies the city of Fredericksburg with water. Pickets converse across the river. Cloudy in A.M. rainy in P.M. High bluffs on either side the river. Circular grapevine swing

Thur. [February] 12. Rained a good portion of last night. Three Secesh ladies, from an island, talk with our pickets on the North bank. Relieved about eleven A.M. by 106th. Pa. Cloudy day. High wind & some rain this evening.

Fri. [February] 13. Fine warm day. Some of Hancocks Div. having moved, we seize upon their shanties for wood, that article being very scarce in our vicinity. On detail in P.M. loading & unloading rations. The provost guard of our Div. passes through the different camps "drumming out" a man said to belong to the 20th. Mass Vols. The prisoner had a board tied to his back labeled "*Coward*"

Sat. [February] 14. Pleasant day. Corpl H[enry] D. Obrian [O'Brien] of Co E, detailed at Adjutant's office. Growing cold this evening. J[oseph] G. Trever [Trevor], Fowler, P. H. & I take a game of eucré this evening. J[ohn] McKenzie gets a *soup* valentine.

Sun. Feb. 15. A drizzly day. O. D. Thatcher returns from Aquia Creek & reports that 2 Regts. of the Ninth Army Corps went by R.R., yesterday, to Aquia, on their way to Old Point [Comfort]. O. D. "draws" a new ax at Aquia

Mon. [February] 16. Warm & pleasant. P. H. & I go down to Falmouth in A.M. Batalion drill in P.M. conducted by Lieut Col. [William] Calwell [Colvill]⁹⁶ For some time past it has been rumored that a new Regt. from Minn. is to be sent here & we ordered to Min. to recruit, but I guess the story has no very solid foundation.

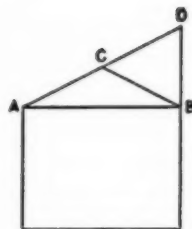
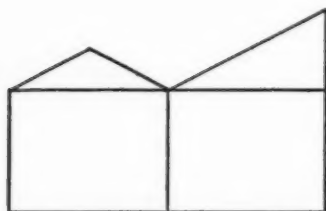
Tues. [February] 17. Does it require more canvas to "double-roof" than to "single-roof" a shantie; the "pitch" of the roof being the same in both cases?

Aff. Elijah Weaver

Neg. Thomas L. Doble.

The Court having convened Herself, the disputants proceeded to argue the question with great learning & ability. After mature deliberation the Court announceth Her opinion as follows.

⁹⁶ Colvill, who was destined to lead the First Minnesota in its fateful charge at Gettysburg, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in September, 1862. *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, 1:27.



Let AC & BC be the 2 sides of double roof

" ACD " " single roof.

Now, Angle CBD = $90^\circ - \text{CBA}$

And, " CDB = $90^\circ - \text{CAB}$

But, " CBA = CAB \therefore CBD = CDB.

Hence, the triangle BCD is isosceles and BC = DC

Therefore, the Court rendereth Her verdict in favor of the Neg.

Dr. Fowler, Chief Justice

Patrick Henry, Associate "

Ike " "

Several inches of snow fell to day. Cloudy this evening though not snowing. A number of the boys are arrested for throwing snowballs but are held in custody only a few minutes. We draw "soft bread." I send to G. W. Pitcher's "Gift-Book Store" for "Geology of the Globe."

Wed. Feb. 18. The heavy rain-storm which commenced about 11 A.M. has not abated at 9 P.M. We cut down stumps for wood. Read the "Song of Solomon" to day. Have had no news papers for 2 or 3 days past.

Thur. Feb. 19. Cloudy day—partially clear this evening. A news boy passes through camp but refuses to sell his papers to any one except *officers*. Report says an order has been issued allowing but one news-paper vender to a division. No wonder that the army is "demoralized" if they are to be deprived of all information respecting the progress of the cause in which they voluntarily peril their lives. Gentlemen of the Star fraternity, you can take our hard-bread & welcome, but for God's sake do us the favor to let us read your old papers when you get through with them, if you can possibly work yourself up to so generous a pitch.

Fri. [February] 20. Pleasant & quite warm for this time of year. By dint of much perseverance I succeed in hunting up a Washington

Chronicle of the 18th. inst. which contains a synopsis of the Conscription Act which passed the Senate on 16th. inst.⁹⁷ I say amen! No papers to night. I would like to hear from Port Royal & Vicksburg; also how Gen. Gorman gets along with his hydraulic enterprise at Yazoo Pass, Miss.⁹⁸

Sat. [February] 21. Pleasant day. Snowing a little this evening. On detail building corduroy road at brigade commissary. At noon they give each man on detail, a ration of whiskey. I get the Chronicle to night.

Sun. Feb. 22. Snowed all last night & most of to day. About eight inches of snow on the ground this evening. Cold day. Washington's birthday. Several of our batteries fire (about noon) a salute of thirty four guns. Some fire once per minute; others, more rapidly.

Mon. [February] 23. A clear, pleasant winter day. We get the Tribune (N.Y.), Mercury & Chronicle. In response to our inquiries the news-boy says the N. Y. Herald is not "allowed" now. We have no great love for "Old Bennett" but we would like his paper for the news it contains.⁹⁹

Tues. [February] 24. 1st. Minn. goes on picket above Falmouth. We have a snow-ball battle which reminds us of school-boy days. Clear & pleasant — thawing.

Wed. [February] 25. On out post from five till twelve last night. It being against orders to have fire on the out-post at night, we shiver with cold while the Secesh sit around cheerful fires toasting their shins. Relieved in A.M. by 1st. California. The Herald makes its appearance again Clear & warm. Our cavalry pickets on the right are driven in by Secesh cavalry Our Regt. left Camp Stone, Md., for Harper's Ferry, one year ago to day. 2d. Lieut. George Boyd arrived from Washington to day. He is assigned to our company (E).

Thur. Feb. 26. Considerable rain last night & to day. "Zollicoffer" of Co. F. 6th. Regular Cavalry reports that our cavalry had a fight with Stewart to day. Capt. Mark W. Downie of Co. B arrives from Minnesota. Dan Adams & Miss Susan Shaw of Philadelphia.

⁹⁷ The Conscription Bill of 1863 drafted for military service all men between twenty and forty-five years of age. *Congressional Globe*, 47 Congress, 3 session, 1454; Appendix, 209.

⁹⁸ Gorman was helping General Grant's staff engineer in an attempt to open the Yazoo Pass bayou above Vicksburg. Greene, *The Mississippi*, 97; William T. Sherman, *Memoirs*, 1:305-314 (New York, 1875).

⁹⁹ The reference is to the elder James G. Bennett, who founded the *New York Herald*. For a sketch of his career, see the *Dictionary of American Biography*, 2:195-199.

Fri. [February] 27. Cloudy but quite warm. The snow has nearly all vanished. P. H. & I receive a letter & stamps from W. F. Tomlinson, Co. I, 34th. N. Y.

Sat. [February] 28. Cloudy & moderate. 1st. Min. mustered for pay I finish reading the book of Isaiah.

Sun. Mar. 1st. Drizzling rain in A.M. Fair but high wind in P.M.

James S. Brower of Co. E left this morning for New York, on a furlough of fifteen days. Yesterday several boxes of liquor for the officers of our Regt. arrived, & to day certain officers & privates are "slightly inebriated"

I send "Bartlett's Philosophy of Medical Science" to Dr. H. W. Kreider, Prairie City, Ill.

Mon. [March] 2. Very fine, warm day On detail in A.M. Newspapers state that the Pa. Reserves in front of Washington refused to do picket duty because they are not allowed to go home & see their mothers & recruit &c. The "Conscription" bill, as amended by the House, has passed the Senate. I suppose "Old Abe" will give it the finishing touch & then, Mr. Copperhead, you can have a chance to fight for your Country. The report that the 1st. Minn. is going home to fight Indians forms the principal topic of conversation among the boys & some bets are made on the subject. P. H. & Fowler go down to the R.R. depot. They bring home Harper's Weekly, "Nix Nax," "Budget of Fun," "Phunny Phellow" &c.¹

Tues. Mar. 3. Clear sky most of the day, light showers about mid-day. The "Saint Paul Press" of the 21st ult. contains a letter from Gov. Ramsey to Sec'y Stanton, asking that the 1st Minn. be sent back to the State to recruit and fight Indians; also a Resolution of the State Legislature asking the same thing.² It would not be altogether disagreeable to go to Minn. & fill up our ranks, but if denied that indulgence we don't propose to follow the example of the Pa. Reserves. Two men (citizens) from St. Anthony arrive in camp.³

Wed. [March] 4. Quite pleasant but cold with considerable wind.

Thur. Mar. 5. Very clear, beautiful day In A.M. the 2^d Army Corps

¹ An example of these humorous periodicals of the 1860's, the issue of *Phunny Phellow* for June, 1861, is owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The first ten volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, covering the years from 1857 to 1866, are included in the Minnesota Historical Society's file of this pictorial magazine.

² Both the letter and the resolution appear in the *Saint Paul Daily Press* for February 21, 1863. A file of this paper is owned by the Minnesota Historical Society.

³ St. Anthony, on the east bank of the Mississippi opposite Minneapolis, is now a part of that city.

is reviewed by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, on the same ground where it was reviewed by Gen. Burnside on the 17th. of Jan. last. Gen. Hooker is a little more than medium size, gray haired light complexion, red faced &c. He had his face shaved smooth & rode a light-grey horse. This review had, at least, one redeeming feature; *there was no cheering*. I never wish to hurrah again till we *do something worth cheering for*. The troops were drawn up in column by brigade, open order, & Gen. Hooker & staff passed in front & rear of each line, the colors of each Regt. saluting him as he passed in front of them. The troops then "passed in review" in column by company. The Corps was fifty five minutes passing "Fighting Joe".⁴

Fri. [March] 6. Cloudy & cool Division drill in P.M. conducted by Brig. Gen. [Joshua T.] "Paddy Owens" formerly Col. of the 69th. Pa. Lately we get soft bread "every other day."

Sat. [March] 7. 1st Minn. goes on picket Cloudy & some rain

Sun. [March] 8. Smart shower early this morning. A lowery day. I am on post No. 1, opposite an island. A pair of Secesh damsels promenaded up & down the island opposite our post. A little urchin who is with them says his name is Montgomery & that his father owns the entire island which comprises "eighty acres of level land." I call Sergt. [William L.] Wakefield down to the river bank & he goes into ecstasies at the sight of the fair ones, & sighs "oh this war." At post No. 6 the S[e]cesh & our boys put one another through the manuel of arms, giving the orders across the river. Thatcher "pats" for Secesh "John" to dance. Secesh sing "Come, come away," "Old John Brown" &c. Though we are stationed in plain sight of the enemy we are not allowed to have fires *even in the day time*. I suppose a fire would enable the Rebels to see across the river by *day light* & thus *reveal our position* to the enemy. What fertile brains our generals seem to possess! We are allowed fires on the reserve behind the hills. We get an account of the capture of 4 or 5 of our Regts. by Gen. [Earl] Van Dorn at Springville [*Spring Hill*], Tenn.⁵ Just before dark our squad is relieved from out-post duty & goes back on reserve

Mon. March 9. A thunder shower last night. Clear, pleasant day. Gen. Meagher visits us as "corps officer of the day." Capt. Muller is in command of our Regt. as none of the field officers came out on picket.

⁴ Another description of this review appears in the Marvin Diary for the same date.

⁵ On the Confederate victory at Spring Hill, see *Official Records*, series 1, vol. 23, pt. 1, p. 116-118.

Gen. [Edwin] H. Stoughton & staff captured at Fairfax C. H. by the Rebel Capt. [John S.] Moseby [*Mosby*]⁶

Tues. Mar. 10. Snowing in A.M., cloudy in P.M. Raining this evening. Gen. Meagher appears to be "slightly inebriated" to day & invites Capt. Muller to take a "cocktail." The Gens. face is shaved smooth, with the exception of mustache. I should judge he is about five feet eight inches high. He has dark hair. In A.M. we are relieved by 72^d Pa. & march back to camp where I find that my "Geology of the Globe" has arrived.

Gen. Sully has returned

Wed. [March] 11th. Weather moderate & quite pleasant. Reading "Geology of the Globe." To night the entire guard and one of the drummers are ordered to remain at the guard-house instead of sleeping in their quarters "as was the custom in times past." It is rumored that certain bold pranks of the "Confeds" is the cause of this increase of vigilance. We hear that the 6th. Army Corps has left. Capt. Muller started for Minn. this morning. He has a furlough of 15 days. According to the Pres. Proclamation of yesterday "all soldiers now absent x x x without leave" must report at designated rendezvous on or before Apr. 1st or be arrested & punished as deserters.⁷

Thur. [March] 12. High flying clouds & cold N.W. wind. Additional Secesh camp fires visible this morning. About noon we get orders to be ready to march at a moments notice. Gen. inspection at 2 P.M. Ordered to draw all the clothing that we want for a "long march"

Fri. Mar. 13. A little snow this morning—some clouds—clear this evening. Reading Geology. "Nigger Joe" comes into our tent this evening & gives us a history of his life & escape from slavery. "Baptist Joe" is a smart lad.

Sat. [March] 14. Cool—some clouds—clear to night. I see some of our batteries moving up river. Reading & writing. I send to G. W. Pitcher, N. Y., for Hitchcock's Elementary Geology & a pocket dictionary

Sun. [March] 15. Cloudy & some thunder in P.M. Hailing this evening. I buy Frost's Hist. of U. S.

Mon. [March] 16. Ground white with fine hail this morning. At

⁶ Mosby was made a captain as a result of this achievement. With a small band of rangers, he captured Stoughton and about a hundred men. *Dictionary of American Biography*, 13:272.

⁷ Lincoln's order is printed in *Official Records*, series 3, vol. 3, p. 61.

5 A.M. Corp'l [Edward A.] Austin, Thatcher, A[dam] Stites, three of Co. B & myself start for the R.R. depot to report to the Brig[ade] Q.M. We go to Aquia Creek to get clothing &c. At a high bridge at Brook's Station, about five miles from Aquia Creek, are two small forts, one of them surrounded by abattis.⁸ Dis. from Fred'g to A.C. 15 miles. At A.C. I meet with George Stewart, Co. K, 60th. N.Y.⁹ He was taken prisoner at the last Bull Run battle where he saw & talked with my cousin, Capt. Leonard Johnson of the Secesh army. We get back to camp late this evening. Cool day—tolerably clear in P.M.

Tues. Mar. 17. A fine, pleasant day. A large concourse of soldiers assemble near the camp of Meagher's Irish Brigade to celebrate "Saint Patrick's Day." The race-course, I should judge, is about a mile long with alternate ditches & poles for the horses & mules to jump. All ranks, from Maj. Generals to High Privates, are represented in this gathering. Field officers are thrown sprawling into the mud to the great delight of the "audience." Some of the equestrians are killed or dangerously hurt, while a great many more of them are *dangerously drunk*. Several ladies enter the "lists" & their steeds jump the pole in the most approved style. About 3 P.M. cannonading commences on the right & we return to our camps. I suppose the Rebs are making another raid. To night, at Gen. Meagher's H'd Q's, there is to be a "festive gathering in honor of the Patron Saint of Ireland"

Wed. [March] 18. Tolerably pleasant—somewhat cloudy. Co. drill in A.M. Reading, writing & playing ball.

Thur. [March] 19. Cloudy. The up river fight of last Tues. proves to have been a creditable affair for [William W.] Averil's [Averell's] Brig. of cavalry. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford & "went in" with the *sabre* routing the Rebs & capturing eighty prison[er]s. I am glad to see our cavalry redeeming their waning reputation. Hurrah for Gov. W^m Cannon of Delaware!¹⁰

At retreat Trever reads to the company "Bige Weaver" letter to Miss "Juduth" published in the "Minn. State News."¹¹

⁸ A barricade of felled trees with sharpened branches pointing outward was known as an abatis.

⁹ For Stewart's record, see New York State Adjutant General's Office, *Commissioned Officers and Privates*, 2:575.

¹⁰ Cannon, a former Democrat who was elected governor of New Jersey on the Union ticket in 1862, told his state legislature on March 11, 1863, that he would not co-operate in the enforcement of a law to prevent federal supervision of elections in the state. *Dictionary of American Biography*, 3:478.

¹¹ Since the *Minnesota State News* of Minneapolis for the early months of 1863 does not seem to have been preserved, this reference cannot be identified. The *Minnesota*

Fri. Mar. 20. Abo[u]t 2 inches of snow falls. Reading Hist. of U.S. Hiram Drake of Co. E who was sent to the hospital from York Town last may, returns.

Sat. [March] 21. Snow & rain.

Sun. [March] 22. Cloudy in AM.—partially clear in P.M. Papers state that the "colored brigade" is making fine progress in Florida. Sermon by Chaplain Canwell, in Hosp'l in A.M.

Mon. [March] 23. Cloudy—quite moderate. Playing ball is quite a common sport in our Regt. now-a-days.

Tues. [March] 24. A lowery day—moderate rain towards night. On picket detail. "Daff" & "Chet" Warren call on us.

Wed. [March] 25. Pleasant day—light flying clouds. A shower this evening. Drizzling rain nearly all last night. Relieved from picket in A.M. Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner died at Syracuse, N. Y. on the 21st inst.

Thur. [March] 26. Rain & snow this morning. Quite pleasant in P.M. We learn that the 9th Army Corps has gone west. Orders received to day prohibiting any more furloughs after Apr. 1st

Fri. Mar. 27. Warm & pleasant. I finish reading the Hist. of U.S. "Baptist Joe" calls on us this evening & relates his religious experience & gives his views of the "Negro enlistment" programme.¹² Joe thinks that the "colored population" *will fight*.

Sat. [March] 28. Very rainy day—clear this evening. To day's Chronicle contains an account of the marriage of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, to Her Royal Highness, Alexandra Caroline Maria, Princess of Denmark.

Sun. [March] 29. Cool & windy, but pleasant. Henry & I get a pass for two days & visit the camp of the 12th. Ill. Cavalry near Belle-Plain.

Mon. [March] 30. This morning we go down to Belle-Plain landing where Daff, Chet Warren, Ike Painter &c. are on duty. We have a rich feast of fresh oysters for dinner & other agreeable incidents throughout the day. The Co D boys are relieved at night & Lieut. Marsh invites us to ride up to camp on horseback. Some racing—my little grey

Historical Society's file of the *News* covers parts of 1860 and 1862 and the period from May 9 to July 4, 1863; only a few issues are available in other libraries.

¹² Lincoln authorized the organization of four Negro regiments after his Emancipation Proclamation. Recruiting began on April 8, 1863. *Dictionary of American History*, 4:84.

pony comes out ahead. Peter Quin. Clear & pleasant. Rains a little this evening

Tues. [March] 31. Leave the camp of the 12th. early this morning & reach our own camp about noon in rather a *humid* condition. Rain & snow. Clears off in P.M. Roads very muddy between Falmouth & Belle-Plain

Wed. Apr. 1. About 4 A.M. we are aroused & ordered to "pack up" & be ready to march at a moments notice. Rumors are various. Our pickets that were relieved this morning heard cannonading up river. Clear & pleasant. George Stewart calls this evening and we take a game of euchre

Furloughs granted again.

Thur. [April] 2. On picket. Warm & pleasant Our picket line has been strengthened of late & is now composed of daily detail from each Regt. in the Division.

Fri. [April] 3 Warm, fair day. In P.M. our Division is reviewed by Gen. [John] Gibbon, who is now in command of 2^d Div., after which Gov. Ramsey presents us a banner "in behalf of the citizens of St. Paul." It is a beautiful silk flag & bears the names of ten battles.¹³ The Governor's speech daubes us all over with glory. Col. [George N.] Morgan returns; he is seriously ill with the "*Rum Palsey*."

Sat. [April] 4. Cool, high wind—tolerably clear. Snowing briskly this evening. Officers on a "big drunk" last night. This morning they send for the chaplain to preach King'[s] funeral sermon & give Lt. [C. Edward] Davis "spiritual advice"

Sun. [April] 5. Stormed all last night & until late this morning. 3 or 4 inches of snow. Thaws considerably—quite moderate weather this evening.

The storm has past, ethereal blue
Presents itself again to view
And kindly glance of myriad stars
Darts hope unto the son of Mars
And tells him that beyond the storm

¹³ The banner was purchased from a Philadelphia concern at a cost of eighty-five dollars. Records of the arrangements for its purchase and of its presentation are included in the Ramsey Diary for March 18 and 23 and April 3, 1863. In his entry for the latter date, Ramsey relates that "The brigade being drawn up I dismounted & with Sully & Gibbon walked up to our Rgt. & presented 'the flag,' " which Colvill accepted. The Ramsey Diary for 1863 is owned by the Minnesota Historical Society.

He'll find the peerless, peaceful form
Of Liberty and Law.

Mon. Apr. 6. Pleasant in A.M., cloudy in P.M. General inspection at 2 P.M. Geo. Goulding & I play two games of chess this evening.

Tues. [April] 7. On picket. Quite pleasant—some clouds.

Wed. [April] 8. Relieved from picket about 10 A.M. A large number of troops are reviewed by Pres. Lincoln. Our boys say that "Uncle Abe" looks thin & care-worn. Cloudy day—clear this evening. I receive "Hitcock's [*sic*] Elementary Geology" and "Websters Army & Navy Pocket Dictionary." Capt. Muller returns.

Thur. [April] 9th. Fine, warm day. I read the report of the Congressional committee on the "Conduct of the war"¹⁴

Fri. [April] 10. Quite warm & fair. General muster at 10 A.M. Reading Geology & playing Chess.

Sat. [April] 11. Fine spring weather—too warm for comfort. Get news from Secesh sources that our iron-clads attacked fort Sumpter last Tues. & were repulsed.¹⁵ I take a dose of Geology with chess for seasoning.

Sun. Apr. 12. On picket opposite Montgomery's island. The Misses Montgomery come down to the river bank & I "present arms." They acknowledge the salute by waving their handkerchiefs. Lowery with light showers. Raining this evening.

Mon. [April] 13. Quite cloudy. General inspection at 4 P.M. The sick are being sent off to general hospitals. This would seem to indicate an early movement of this army. We ought to defeat the Rebels in the next battle. This morning just before we are relieved a Lieut. of 15th Mass. throws a note across the river to the girls & they in return throw back the "Southern Illustrated News"

Tues. [April] 14. Warm, pleasant day—cloudy this evening. We are ordered to be ready to march tomorrow morning with *eight day's* rations & sixty rounds of ammunition. Report says our cavalry are already across the river above here. The "repulse" of our iron-clads at Charleston, S. C. is confirmed. I hope we may be successful in the coming struggle; we cant afford to be repulsed again.

¹⁴ Three volumes of reports of this committee's inquiry into the activities of the Union forces both in the East and the West were published in the spring of 1863. Williams, *Lincoln and the Radicals*, 236.

¹⁵ For a brief account of this Union defeat, see the *Dictionary of American History*, 5:203.

We box up our extra clothing & send it to the R.R. depot.

Wed. Apr. 15. It commenced raining last night about 12 o'clock & has stormed violently ever since. At noon the storm has not abated. This storm is very similar to the one which stopped Burnside's movement on the 21st of Jan. last.¹⁶

[To be concluded]

¹⁶ Volume 2 of the diary ends at this point, and Taylor continues his entry for April 15 in volume 3. A list of friends and relatives serving with the Union forces, some personal accounts, and notes on clothing and supplies issued to the diarist appearing at the end of volume 2 have been omitted from the printed version.

Minnesota History and the Schools

THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF THE CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Ella A. Hawkinson

A HISTORICAL MUSEUM may serve as a safe depository for historically valuable materials, as well as for items and materials that may in time become valuable; as an exhibition place where visitors can find entertainment and receive information; a place where both children and adults can receive instruction from trained guides; a source for materials that can be used to illustrate informative talks before various community groups or classes; a place where student groups or individuals can do research; and a place where basic information can be found to supplement and illustrate class work in the social studies and in English, in order to help the pupils develop an understanding of different areas at various times and to stimulate them to re-create life in the past.

A museum that is housed in a school has decided advantages, for the instructional utilization of its holdings is increased by its mere accessibility. The Clay County Historical Society's museum, which was established in 1936 in conjunction with the PWA program, secured two rooms in the Moorhead State Teachers College. A record of historic materials in the vicinity had been retained since 1925, when an earlier history project sponsored a splendid exhibit. With this list as an aid, the workers made rapid progress. Within a year, six thousand items were collected. At present the museum's holdings number fifteen thousand. It is now engaged in gathering county war history materials under the auspices of a county-wide committee of volunteer workers.

How has this museum been utilized by various groups for educational purposes? In the main, three methods were used. First, certain items were selected to illustrate lectures before various community

groups. Second, talks were given to groups of pupils who visited the museum in order to provide them with a background of information about the displays. Third, museum materials were used in research work done by class groups all the way from the fourth grade through college.

On numerous occasions the president of the Clay County Historical Society used objects from its museum to illustrate lectures presented before Parent-Teacher associations, community clubs, or service groups. She gave twenty talks on such subjects as "Indian Tools and Art," "The Vikings in the Red River Valley," "An English Colonization Project," "The First County Newspaper and Its Features," and "Old Township Records Tell a Tale."

For the thirty-six schools, including many from rural districts, that visited the museum in the school year 1939-40, a thirty- to fifty-minute illustrative talk was prepared, in which the backgrounds for the exhibits were explained before the pupils viewed them. Students as a rule do not see very much of historic value in museum displays without such a preliminary survey. The value and interest of the Clay County museum for the pupils was greatly increased by these preliminary talks. They dealt with various themes. Materials displayed in the museum were used to show that the Indians, Chipewewa and Sioux, in Minnesota adapted their lives to their surroundings, that the pioneer was inventive, that firearms have changed, that lighting systems are different from those of frontier days, that musical instruments have been improved, that various national groups have contributed many things to American life, and that old manuscript records are interesting. The topics given the most attention varied with the ages and grades of the visiting groups. An effort was made to emphasize the materials with which the pupils had come in contact recently in their school work or which they would study in the near future. High school pupils were trained to serve as guides. Two usually were stationed in each room, to answer questions, explain displays, and act as guards.

On several occasions the museum was open for special studies. When the pupils in the third grade were studying pastoral life and

wool, a lady demonstrated carding, spinning, and weaving with the museum equipment. The study of Indian life was aided by an excellent exhibit of both Chippewa and Sioux materials. Designs for projects in the making of pottery, bead bracelets, and purses were patterned upon the exhibits. Talks on Indian tools were based on exhibits in the museum. An exhibit of a medieval tapestry was the occasion for a special study by a fifth-grade class as well as by a college history class. An exhibit of artifacts from an extensive personal collection of Indian objects from the upper Sheyenne Valley gave many grade, high school, and college classes a chance to visit the museum and to follow up new avenues of interest.

High school classes in American history and college classes in Minnesota history made extensive use of the museum's research facilities. The high school pupils consulted a file of *Harper's Monthly* for the period from 1870 to 1890, which includes various articles on the opening of the Red River Valley; the *Red River Gazette* of 1872, where the stories of Glyndon and of a British colonization project near Hawley are recorded; and old township records, which proved to be valuable in picturing problems from 1872 to 1894. Splendid realistic materials for reconstructing frontier life and conditions were discovered in reminiscences appearing in local publications, letters, recollections, biographies recorded by museum workers, pictures, diaries, and journals. In 1939-40 a class in American history found these sources so stimulating that its members undertook the preparation of a series of original radio skits. A number of skits were written for presentation on Sunday afternoons over station KVOX in Moorhead. The radio staff tolerated a group of youngsters who had a good time experimenting with sound effects. The broadcasts dealt with the following subjects: "The Red River Valley," "The Voyageurs," the "Ox-cart Trade," "The Selkirkers," "Steamboating on the Red," "Did Paul Bunyan Log It Off?," "Rumors of the Coming of the Railroad," "The Settlement of Glyndon," "The British Colony Near Hawley," "A Buffalo River Settlement," "Early Days in Moorhead," "Banking Begins," and "Early Church and School Days." A bit of the opening episode of a skit on the settlement of Hawley is

presented to illustrate the museum's connection with these radio programs.

Setting: Clay County Historical Museum. Harriet and Elfie are looking about the museum in an indifferent manner at first.

Harriet (accidentally backing into an Indian-clad model): Excuse me, Elfie.

Elfie: Why? I'm way over here, Harriet.

H. Oh, Oh! I guess I should have asked the pardon of Sitting Bull. Good thing he isn't here to challenge me. You know this museum stuff sometimes scares me even in my dreams. Dull enough stuff here, but awful on my imagination at night.

E. Look here, Harriet. What if we got them to rig up Old Sitting Bull with this revolver that was taken from him and this stone heart that he claims came from the Great Spirit with a message to resist white man. Then you had better not back into him so awkwardly.

H. But Elfie, we came to see if we couldn't find something on colonization and settlement here that we could use to compare with the colonization along the Eastern coast.

E. Let's look through the files of old books first. Here's one on the Red River Valley.

H. Here, Elfie, look at this. It is labelled the first newspaper in Clay County. Would you ever believe it was printed in Glyndon? Let's ask the kids in class where our first county paper was printed and I bet they'll be deflated when they find it wasn't in Moorhead.

E. Isn't it a funny paper, no headlines, such narrow columns, and fine enough print to bother more than grandpa.

H. See this, Elfie! Here's an article all about the visit by a Reverend Roger of England who is seeking a location for a colonization project. He plans to bring a thousand settlers in the spring. Say, that's more ambitious than the London Company was in beginning Jamestown. Say, wouldn't this be fun to use as a skit for our radio program. I'll bet very few ever thought about English colonization in Minnesota.

E. Let's suggest that as the basis for one of our radio programs. Bet Maurie will make a good Reverend Roger. Do you suppose there are any descendants of those early settlers who can add to these accounts?

H. There's a whole year's bound file of the *Red River Gazette* to furnish us with information.

Although these programs may not have been valuable contributions to local history, they added greatly to the pupils' enjoyment of

its study and gave them practical experience in the use of historical sources.

Another group, descendants of the original settlers of the Buffalo River neighborhood, belonged to a book and writers' club. At the suggestion of the group which had used museum materials for radio programs, the leader of the club asked permission to use a diary kept by Levi Thortvedt as a background for a series of radio programs on the Norwegian settlement at Buffalo River. The recollections of the diarist's granddaughters, who did much of the writing of the skits, added greatly to the value of the diary accounts. The resulting programs, which were broadcast on Thursday nights, were followed with much interest by old and young. Part of one episode, reproduced herewith, shows how the past can be recreated by careful co-operative enterprises.

Reader: April 6, 1861, found our little band of seventeen immigrants on board the old Russian battleship "Pereosa." Due to the narrow fjord at Tveitstrand, the "Pereosa" lay anchored out near some islands, about a mile from shore. In order to get an early start, the boat was loaded, and the passengers boarded it the day before sailing.

What a busy day that had been! Small boats hurried back and forth carrying food supplies, luggage, large gaily painted chests, and about two hundred passengers. There were men and women and children from many of the numerous valleys of Norway, many resplendent in their national costumes, with gaily embroidered vests and aprons.

There had been last-minute purchases; among them two glass dolls, some silver spoons that a silversmith has fashioned from some old trinkets—Thone declared he had charged three prices for his work—and then some wonderful sweet crackers for the children.

So the ship "Pereosa" slipped out into the dark North Sea and into the Atlantic, headed for the New Continent.

The "Pereosa" was a one-deck sailing vessel. Black with large black and white checkered sides was the color design of the ship. A lone aisle divided it lengthwise; canvas curtains were hung crosswise to form booths or rooms. There were stoves where passengers could cook their meals. Each family brought provisions to last fourteen weeks. The men were given the rooms in the center of the ship.

We find them on deck now watching the shore lines of Norway; the shores with their beautiful fjords, mountains shading in gray and purple,

fade slowly into a semblance of distant thunder heads. The travelers turn away with tears in their eyes.

As the hours slip by, more and more whitecaps are appearing on the blue-green ocean. A heavy fog is rolling in from the sea. On a small perch six or seven feet above the deck on the bow, the lookout man stands with his fog horn in his hand.

We hear the old grandmother speaking.

Grandmother: Well, I never dreamed I would leave dear old Norway and at my age. I'll never see Norway again.

Knute: Well, we are on our way at last. Hooray!

Bendick: I wish we were across all this water. Don't you, Ola?

The fog horn sounds.

Thone: Why does he keep blowing that horn?

Ola: Don't you see that scud meeting us? It's getting so thick I could bite a piece out of it.

Thone: Don't you think we had better turn back right now? I just know I forgot my copper coffee kettle. I just feel it. I shall certainly not have my carpet bag out of my sight for a minute, for there I have my silver spoons. That silversmith was nothing but a big highway robber — that's all.

Ola: Isn't it about time to eat? I am as hungry as a wolf.

Thone: Well, if I can't find my coffee kettle, there will be no coffee. I wonder if it is in with your stuff, Bendick?

Bendick: I am sure Anne hasn't unpacked a thing. The baby was so fretful.

Ola: I hope she isn't any worse.

Thone: You tell Anne I'll help watch the baby for her tonight, so she can get some sleep.

Ola: Yes, we will all help watch. But let us eat.

The above extract is commendable especially for its detail and Scandinavian flavor. It furnished an excellent learning situation for both listeners and participants.

The museum was used also by college students in Minnesota history classes, who consulted exhibits, books, diaries, narratives, pictures, and other items when engaged in research on such topics as navigation on the Red River, townsite speculation, the history of Moorhead, and the history of wheat growing. As an aid to further work, the museum has kept copies of many of the papers prepared in these classes.

The writer, who has been closely associated with the Clay County museum, considers its utilization for instructional purposes in the schools its most valuable aspect. It may have some value for those who merely visit it, but its chief benefit comes from arrangements that foster better seeing by a readiness to see. Its value is further enhanced by making it a laboratory where the past can be re-created through contact with concrete materials. No museum has done its job thoroughly until it becomes a school laboratory and, through the children, a place for learning by the community.

Notes and Documents

INDIAN MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES¹

Grace Lee Nute

IN A DAY when medals for meritorious conduct are again conspicuous on American bosoms, it may be interesting to review the history of the first known medals to be presented on American soil.

On November 10, 1670, the intendant of New France, Jean Talon, wrote to the French minister of state, Colbert, that if royal medals would not thereby be rendered too common, a dozen of them should be sent to him with which to reward useful discoveries, either of new countries or of mines, in America. Medals were very much in favor with Colbert's royal master, Louis XIV, and they were soon given to Indians as well as to explorers—Indians who deserved special recognition, that is to say. Those sent in the seventeenth century usually carried the sovereign's portrait on one side and recognition of some important event on the other. They were usually of silver, and to them were attached flame-colored silk ribbons, four fingers in breadth. Those sent for a period after 1686 commemorated the birth of the Dauphin's children between 1686 and 1693.

The French medals were of two sizes, mentioned usually as "large" and "small" medals. Francis Parkman, quoting a Jesuit missionary in his *Montcalm and Wolfe*, describes one worn by Abnaki Indians just before the conquest of Canada. It had the "King's portrait on one side, and on the other Mars and Bellona joining hands, with the device 'Virtus et Honor.'" It was probably one of Louis XV's many bronze medals commemorating events in France. The

¹ More detailed material on the early history of medals presented to Indians by French and English sovereigns is to be found in Horace E. Hayden's article on "Various Silver and Copper Medals Presented to the American Indians . . . from 1600 to 1800," in Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, *Proceedings and Collections*, 2:217-238 (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1886); and in Grace Lee Nute, *Caesars of the Wilderness*, 147 (New York, 1943). Bauman L. Belden's *Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States* (New York, 1927) is a good brochure on presidential medals.

clasped hands became a favorite device later, when American medals were made for presentation to deserving Indian chiefs. They are usually referred to as "Peace and Friendship" medals.

English medals for Indian purposes became common in the reign of George III, though some had been struck as early as the reign of Charles II, when the Pamunky medal appeared honoring Indian "kings" and "queens" in Virginia. They were silver shields, oblong in shape, between four and six inches in diameter.

By 1710 Queen Anne was sending the Five Nations of the Iroquois "as a pledge of her protection, and as a memoriall to them of their fidelity, a medall for each Nation with her Royall Effigie on one side, & the last gain'd battle on Ye other, which as such she desires may be kept in your respective Castles for ever." She also sent "her Picture in silver . . . to be given to the Chief Warriors to be worn about their necks."

George I gave genuine Indian rather than royal medals. His bust appeared on the obverse and an Indian hunting deer on the reverse. They were of copper, brass, or bronze. George II as early as 1753 had silver medals in quantity sent to the Five Nations. They had his portrait on one side and the royal arms on the other, with a silver loop and ring for suspension purposes; and they were placed in shagreen cases with a yard of the best broad scarlet watered ribbon. They were of three sizes.

In 1757 the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means, with headquarters in Philadelphia, struck a medal showing George III on the obverse and, on the reverse, an Indian seated at a Council Fire with a European, who points with the calumet, or peace pipe, toward the sun near the zenith. Tin, bronze, and silver forms of this medal have been found. It is supposed that William Penn is the European represented on the medal.

Another medal of George III's reign, struck in 1764, shows the monarch on one side and on the other a white man and an Indian seated under a tree on the sea shore, surrounded by the legend, "Happy While United." Of the same period is one recorded as issued by Governor Haldimand of the Province of Quebec "To Chawanon,

Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines." These were the Menominee Indians of the Wisconsin country. No actual medal of this form is known to have been found, only the order by Haldimand that it be struck as he prescribes. The date is 1778.

The Spaniards also struck medals: a silver medal of the reign of Carlos III, probably of the date 1781, was discovered about 1864 at Prairie du Chien. It bears the bust of the king on the obverse, and the words "Por Merito" with a wreath of cacti on the reverse. From Jonathan Carver's manuscript diary of 1766-67 it is known that Spanish traders were then at Prairie du Chien trying to oust British traders, who were crossing the upper Mississippi and penetrating the Sioux country of the Spaniards.

An early Minnesota trader, Thomas G. Anderson, refers in his reminiscences to King George medals among the Indians of the upper Mississippi. These had the royal arms on the reverse, with lion supporters, and were doubtless of the same kind as some still in Indian hands in Minnesota. The writer has a recent photograph of a Chippewa Indian wearing three medals, at least two of which answer Anderson's description.

When George Washington became president, he inaugurated a series of medals that were struck for Indian use throughout the next century, from 1789 to 1889. The first is of silver and is inscribed, "G. Washington President 1789." It is large—106 by 137 millimeters—and is crudely hand engraved. It shows a full length figure of an Indian in feather headdress and draped blanket, letting his tomahawk fall from his right hand as he receives in his left the peace pipe presented by America in the garb of Minerva. On the reverse are the arms of the United States.

The famous Red Jacket medal was hand engraved in 1792 and shows George Washington, full length, extending his hand to an Indian smoking a peace pipe and wearing an oval medal on his breast. Red Jacket was a renowned Seneca orator who prized his medal highly. It later became the property of the brilliant Indian General, Donchogawa, who served notably, as General Ely S. Parker, on the staff of General Grant in the Civil War.

Many other so-called Red Jacket medals appeared, each unique

because it was hand-engraved and presented to an important Indian. There are nine distinct types, all from the years between 1789 and 1795. They are of silver, oval, and in three sizes—large, medium, and small. The importance of the chief determined the size of medal he received.

In 1795 a medal was engraved especially to commemorate the treaty of Greenville of that year. With 1796 the so-called "Season" medals were prepared. They were struck in England in sets of three, both in silver and copper, and were made from the design of Colonel John Trumbull, then studying art under Benjamin West in England. They arrived in the United States after Washington ceased to be president and were distributed for the most part by President Adams, for whom no regular Indian peace medals were struck during his administration. Those commemorating him were of later coinage. The Season medals represent the raising of cattle, the sowing and raising of wheat, and housekeeping, with spinning, weaving, and child-raising included. One of these medals—of the second design described—was given to an Indian by Lewis and Clark on May 10, 1806, while on their expedition up the Missouri to the Pacific and back.

In 1801 Thomas Jefferson became president and a new series of medals was inaugurated. They were struck in three sizes and in both silver and copper. The obverse shows a half-length bust of Jefferson facing left, with the legend, "Th. Jefferson President of the U.S. A.D. 1801." The reverse shows clasped hands in the center, with crossed tomahawk and peace pipe above, and "Peace and Friendship" in three lines. In the large size, 105 millimeters as a rule, the medal was made in two shells, struck from dies, and united by a collar, and a ring for suspension was inserted at the top. Later a solid medal of this design was struck in silver. In both the shell and the solid form, the Indian wrist differs from similar representations on other Peace and Friendship medals, for the latter usually depict bare flesh. The Jefferson medals show a metal wrist band, of a kind frequently worn by Indian chiefs.

A particularly fine silver specimen of this medal, in two shells and of large size, was recently presented to the Minnesota Historical



JEFFERSON PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP MEDAL

[From an original in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. Actual size.]



REVERSE OF JEFFERSON MEDAL

Society by an anonymous donor. It has an interesting history. In 1885 Newton H. Winchell writes of it in his report of a survey of Indian mounds at Red Wing: "At Red Wing was formerly a mound, situated on Main Street, which, when removed, was found to contain a human skeleton, and with it a medal having date 1801. On one side is the date, with the head of Jefferson and his name. On the other is a representation of clasped hands, hatchet and pipe crossed, and 'Peace and Friendship.' It is quite a large medal, and is owned by Mrs. Frank Sterritt, St. Paul. . . . On being questioned by Col. Colvill, another old Indian said he was present and saw the burial of him that wore the medal." The reference is to Colonel William Colvill, an officer of the First Minnesota in the Civil War, who lived for many years at Red Wing and was deeply interested in its geological and archaeological history. He suggested that the medal probably was presented to Chief Red Wing by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike in 1806 on his trip from the headwaters of the Mississippi.

Gifts of medals are not, however, recorded on Pike's expedition of 1805-06. Tantankamani, who was known also as Red Wing, or Walking Buffalo, was one of seven chiefs in the council on Pike's Island, near modern Fort Snelling, where Pike procured from them for the United States the land on which the fort was built later. Pike says of Red Wing and his group of Sioux: "The second subdivision resides near the head of Lake Pepin. . . . Their chief's name is Tantangamani—a very celebrated war-chief." In the "Abstract of the Nations of Indians" which forms part of Pike's report, under the heading "Remarks," he states that Red Wing "received a commission and a flag" on this trip. The word commission suggests the certificates that frequently accompanied the gift of a medal to a chief. One of these documents, presented in 1816 to one of Red Wing's own band, Tamaha, is owned by the Minnesota Historical Society. It reads:

William Clark Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof and Superintendent of Indian Affairs To all who shall see these Presents In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment testified by Tar-mah-hah (one eye) of the Red Wing's

band of Sioux to the Government of the United States, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested I do hereby confirm Tar-mah-hah as a Chief in the said band of Sioux aforesaid, having bestowed on him the small sized medal, willing all and singular, the Indians Inhabitants thereof to obey him as a Chief and all Officers and others in the service of the United States to treat him accordingly.

Given under my hand at St. Louis this Sixth of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight & Sixteen and of the United States the fortieth

By his Excellency's Command
WM CLARK

It is possible that Pike presented Red Wing with a medal along with his commission, just as Clark treated Tamaha. It is more likely that the occasion of the gift was some other conference, such as the Peace and Friendship treaties of 1815 and 1816 at St. Louis. Red Wing signed both these treaties. The large size indicates a recipient and an event of consequence.

Another member of the Red Wing band was presented with a medal, though again there is no official record of its presentation. This was the second chief, Mahpeya Maza, or Iron Cloud, who was given a small-size Madison medal of 1809. The medal, like Red Wing's, was found in a grave at Red Wing. It is now owned by Mr. George Flaskerd of Minneapolis. Iron Cloud signed treaties in 1816, 1830, 1839, and 1851.

The Jefferson medal is the finest and the earliest of the presidential medals in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, which appreciates deeply the honor of having been made its recipient. Other medals, gorgets, and similar pieces are known to be in private hands in the state or nearby. It is to be hoped that their owners will be stimulated by the present donor's generosity to part with their own cherished objects in the interest of the public.

Reviews of Books

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER. Vol. 11: *The Territory of Michigan, 1820-1829.* (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1943. vii, 1,372 p. \$3.25.)

In the sprawling Territory of Michigan the usual boisterous optimism of the frontier seems to have been largely missing during the years covered by the present volume. It was not a period of rapid growth. Fewer than ten thousand persons lived in the territory in 1820, and even with the augmented stream of migration that followed the opening of the Erie Canal, the next census recorded only a three-fold increase. Lands surveyed remained unsold and citizens and officials alike doubted the wisdom of establishing new land offices or of undertaking reorganization of the territorial government, if it entailed an increased financial burden on the scattered population. Michigan's years of development were still in the future; its advance to statehood came with the boom days of the Jackson administration.

In the meantime the records that accumulated in the archives reflected the desires of the settlers for basic necessities—roads and canals, free bridges, improved mail service, ports of entry, the improvement of the system of territorial courts. Some of these documents, such as executive proceedings, tax and voting lists, and signed memorials and petitions, will be valuable not only for their content material, but for the assistance they give in identifying individuals.

To the north and west of the settled areas on the Lower Peninsula lay the outposts of the territory—Michilimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien. The documents relating to this wilderness country on the upper lakes and rivers contain some of the most interesting material in the book. James D. Doty's correspondence is highly illuminating in its commentary on territorial affairs and its sidelights on the life of a territorial judge; and Henry R. Schoolcraft's letters are equally enlightening in their description of his affairs as Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie. Governor Cass's instructions to Schoolcraft define points of Indian policy, while his reports and other communications to the secretary of war contain shrewd observations and sound advice concerning the management

of Indian affairs. The appearance in the record of such figures as Lawrence Taliaferro, Josiah Snelling, Nicholas Boilvin, Joseph Rolette, and Hercules L. Dousman will be of particular interest to those concerned with the history of the upper Mississippi Valley.

Numerous references to specific places add to our knowledge of local history. Michilimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien enjoy a half column each in the generous index that the editor has provided. Cass's report of his trip through Lake Superior and the Minnesota country in 1820 is a series of concise but graphic descriptions. The military importance of posts in the region of the upper Mississippi is considered in several of the documents (for example, Jacob Brown to the secretary of war, January 11, 1826). Problems of politics and civil administration are analyzed in a number of memorials and petitions, particularly those dealing with proposals to create a new territory west of Lake Michigan and north of Illinois and Missouri. Allusions to copper mines in northern Michigan and to the lead mines in the Fever River region are significant, though the descriptive reports that were prepared are cited but not quoted. Only a bare mention is made of the Indian treaty negotiated at Prairie du Chien in 1825, but several items have to do with the Winnebago hostilities two years later. Colonel Snelling's report, dated May 31, 1827, of a Sioux attack on a party of Chippewa at Fort Snelling is included. "I have no hesitation in saying," the colonel wrote to General Atkinson, "that the Military on this frontier are useless for want of discretionary power, and that if it is not intrusted to the Commander, *Men of Straw with wooden Guns and Swords* will answer the purpose as well as a Regt of Infantry."

Format and editing of the book are of the same high quality as in previous volumes. There will be readers who will regret that in some instances enclosures and supporting papers could not be included, but they will be grateful for the meticulous documentation not only of materials reproduced, but of items referred to as well. It is to be hoped that Congress will make provision for the completion of this important series.

CHARLES M. GATES

Lake Huron. By FRED LONDON. (Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1944. 398 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

It was a happy thought of Milo M. Quaife, or whoever had the idea, to plan the *American Lakes Series* on the Great Lakes of North America,

the world's largest freshwater seas. Dr. Quaife edits the series and has himself written the volume on Lake Michigan. Grace Lee Nute, whose *Caesars of the Wilderness*, the fruit of intensive research, upset several theories as to where Radisson went on his western travels and what manner of man he was, is responsible for Lake Superior; Arthur Pound, state historian of New York, and Harlan Hatcher of Ohio State University will describe Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, respectively; and Fred Landon of the University of Western Ontario opens the series with an extraordinarily well-balanced and engaging account of the history of Lake Huron.

Professor Landon has the combination of intimate knowledge, scholarly background, and a clear, unpretentious style, that means so much to the readers of his book. He packs into 372 pages pretty well all that is known of the story of this immense central reservoir of the Great Lakes. As he tells it, it is very definitely a human story, the story of the relations of men and women with Lake Huron; how they got there, how they navigated its broad surface, how it became a thoroughfare of discovery, the fur trade, missionary enterprise, settlement, war, and commerce. The story is one of restless human enterprise; of generations of French, British, and American missionaries, adventurers, and pioneers moving about its shores and upon its waters, inspired by faith, benevolence, curiosity, selfishness, patriotism, scientific interest, trade, war, pleasure, or the desire to make a home. It is not easy for us to realize that it is a story that already covers more than three and a quarter centuries, from that memorable day in July, 1615, when Champlain's canoe shot out of the mouth of French River and he looked out over the blue waters of Georgian Bay—only an arm of Lake Huron, but itself worthy to rank with the world's freshwater seas—to these present tragic times when the civilized world is struggling to protect its hard-won principles of freedom and decency from a savage enemy, and shipyards on both the American and Canadian sides of Lake Huron are turning out scores of warships for service on the seven seas.

Through these pages move the historic figures of Champlain, La Salle, Brûlé, Nicolet, Hennepin, the Recollet missionary Le Caron, Jogues and the other Jesuit martyrs, and, in later years, David Thompson, the explorer, John Galt and his associate "Tiger" Dunlop, Louis Agassiz, Sir John Franklin, Anna Jameson, Laurence Oliphant, Henry R. Schoolcraft, William Cullen Bryant, Paul Kane, the artist, Margaret Fuller, Francis Parkman, Captain Marryat, Dr. John Bigsby, and Franklin D. Roose-

vult. They all went to Lake Huron, for shorter or longer visits, and all were impressed by its singular charm.

Those who have never gazed upon its limitless horizons cannot read this book without feeling that they have missed something very much worth while, and those to whom some of Huron's vast area at least is familiar will feel the haunting desire to return. Fred Landon has not been content to paint the lake only in broad outlines, but he gives us intimate glimpses of Georgian Bay and its innumerable islands, Saginaw Bay and its tradition of thunder, Manitoulin Island, the largest freshwater island in the world, Saugeen Peninsula and its amazing fisheries. Nor does he put a narrow interpretation upon his subject. We learn something about French River and the old water route of the fur traders; much about the St. Clair-Detroit link between Huron and Erie and the ships that have gone that way from La Salle's little "Griffon" to the gigantic monsters that today carry ore and grain down from Superior ports and coal up from Erie; and perhaps the most fascinating chapter in the book is that devoted to the romantic and stirring story of Michilimackinac.

I have sought diligently, as a conscientious reviewer, for anything associated with Lake Huron that Fred Landon has left out of this handsome book, but can discover nothing but the old Georgian Bay ship canal, a project that filled many pages of Canadian newspapers in the early years of the present century, but became nothing more substantial than a dream.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

Upper Mississippi: A Wilderness Saga (Revised Edition). By WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1944. xii, 305 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

When *Upper Mississippi* originally appeared in 1937 as the second volume in the *Rivers of America* series, it was fundamentally conceived as the story of Scandinavian settlement. Walter Havighurst not only told of actual immigrant leaders like Cleng Peerson but, using his training as a novelist, he invented a pioneer couple in order to reveal and dramatize the obstacles and trials confronting the newcomers from Norway and Sweden. This emphasis on Scandinavian immigration not only produced a serious disproportion in the story but caused the author to slight

or ignore such factors as steamboating, the Indian, and the fur trade. Much of the original volume was only remotely connected with the Mississippi itself.

The revised version is an enormous improvement. The author has wisely retained some of the original passages, notably the survey of lumberjack life, the description of Paul Bunyan and his crew, and the sketch of Bemidji—the sawdust town with the marvelously polyglot population. But he has also added pertinent material such as accounts of Fort Snelling, of the Mormons at Nauvoo, of Ignatius Donnelly and Nininger City, of Black Hawk's final challenge of white supremacy, and of barge traffic on the modern river. Particularly graphic passages describe the picturesque Red River carts creaking into St. Paul and the Hinckley and Peshtigo fires (although the reader may well be puzzled to find a connection between the Father of Waters and a lumber town on the edge of Green Bay). The revised edition benefits furthermore from a concise account of the early explorers and from the author's vital interest in the rafts and boats that once plied the great stream. Few factors are left untouched, although little is said of the growth of such typical river towns as Clinton and Winona, and the importance of the Mississippi Valley as a flyway for migratory birds is overlooked.

The *Rivers of America* series now numbers over twenty volumes. Although very uneven in quality they have one common trait: they show small originality on the part of the writers, but illustrate skillful synthesis and popularization of the work of more scholarly investigators. Mr. Havighurst is especially deft here. He evinces familiarity with much of the literature devoted to the upper river, ranging from discussions of the panoramas of John Banvard and Henry Lewis and of the fashionable tour originally suggested by George Catlin to monographs on steamboating, rafting, and forest fires. And he can be depended upon to write with a facility and grace which is lacking in much historical writing.

David and Lolita Granahan, whose black and white sketches added much to the interest of the earlier book, have contributed new illustrations to the revised version, so that the volume has charm as well as merit. The text is unfortunately marred by careless proofreading—at least fifteen misspellings in three hundred pages. Among minor inaccuracies the capitious critic might note at least one: the St. Croix River does not flow into the Mississippi opposite the town of Hastings (p. 6).

JOHN T. FLANAGAN

Call It North Country: The Story of Upper Michigan. By JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1944. viii, 281, ix p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

This book deals with one of the most interesting parts of the United States. A land that possessed copper, iron, and timber, and with them the copper miner, the iron miner, and the lumberjack, is a good subject for an interesting book.

This is a volume which all who care for the North Country and local history should read and possess. In some ways the book has elements of greatness. In other directions it falls short of excellence. The writing is of good quality and the style is good.

Of course, one volume cannot do justice to the varied resources and the stirring times that it depicts. There should be one book on copper in the copper country, another on iron, and still another on timber. Many chapters are free and interesting. Some are too condensed, of a textbook quality. The stories of the people and events of the upper part of Michigan are well told. Many are classics in both context and style.

The author, however, falls into an error which seems to beset all those who write of the lumberjack. They picture him as a besotten and dissolute man. That is not true. It never has been true. Only a fourth or a third of the lumberjacks drank to excess. The great majority of the lumberjacks were sober men who gave to their employers striking loyalty and accomplishment for a pittance in wages. Someone ought to write of the lumberjack as he was. The reviewer is sorry that the author of this book was misled by traditional stories about the lumberjack as well as about the North Country in general. There may have been dissolute people in the timber and copper country, but they also were to be found near meat-packing plants and in large cities. The pioneers of the North were great men and the world ought not to live with distorted memories of them.

L. A. ROSSMAN

The Early History of Transportation in Oregon (University of Oregon, *Studies in History*, no. 1). By HENRY VILLARD. Edited by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD. (Eugene, University of Oregon, 1944. v, 99 p. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$2.00.)

The name of Henry Villard is familiar to students of the history of American railroads and American finance. The achievement for which he

is best known is the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. In this reminiscent account he tells how he became involved in the building of American railroads and the events leading up to that culminating point.

Villard begins his story with a review of early attempts at railroad construction from California northward to Portland, Oregon. He discusses in some detail the organization of the pioneer companies incorporated in the late 1860's. He particularly describes the attempts of the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem to gain control of a substantial land grant and a potentially wealthy trade area.

It was in the spring of 1874 that Villard entered the picture as the representative of a group of German holders of bonds of the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem. He relates how, to protect his clients, it became necessary for him to eliminate Ben Holladay, of stagecoach fame, from the picture, and ultimately to take over active control of the company. The railroad was only one part of the interests so acquired, for Villard found that he was also expected to manage a line of coastal steamships, and finally he acquired control of a fleet of Columbia and Willamette river boats as well.

It was the decision to build a railroad along the Columbia River to the rich Palouse wheat country that brought him in contact with Frederick Billings and the Northern Pacific. He built the railroad, and then found that he had to fight the Northern Pacific interests to protect it. Finally, in a spectacular maneuver, he gained control of the Northern Pacific and became president of the company. It was during his presidency that the last rail link was closed and transcontinental service became an actuality.

Villard's story is of great interest to the railroad historian, as well as to the people of Oregon. It was written while his memory of personalities and events was fresh. It reflects the pride of the builder in his accomplishments — and they remain significant even after the passage of almost three-quarters of a century.

Brief editorial notes were supplied by Oswald Garrison Villard, who explains that the story was unpublished for more than a quarter of a century at Henry Villard's own request. It was first published in serial form in the Portland *Oregonian* in 1926.

ARTHUR J. LARSEN

John Stuart Curry's Pageant of America. By LAURENCE E. SCHMECKEBIER, chairman, department of fine arts, University of Minnesota. (New York, American Artists Group, 1943. xviii, 363 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Professor Schmeckebier's study of Curry is presented by the American Artists Group as one of a "series devoted to outstanding contemporary artists which was inaugurated . . . on the premise that artists' works, in conjunction with an authentic record of their lives, constitute an irreplaceable heritage, one which could best be conserved while the subjects themselves are alive." This contribution to the series, both in the text and in the illustrations, provides an important document for the future historian of Midwest culture.

In three sections the author deals with biographical information about his subject, with the actual work he has accomplished, and with contemporary critical opinion about his art. Curry's subject matter — the feature of his work that is of greatest interest to historians — is grouped under five headings: folk religion, rural storms, farm life, spectacles like the circus and football games, and social themes. The conviction that "an artist's work has a right to speak for itself" has led Professor Schmeckebier to illustrate his book with reproductions of hundreds of Curry's paintings and drawings. They appear in conjunction with the text, as an integral part of the discussion.

For two states of the Middle West, Kansas and Wisconsin, Curry's art has a special regional appeal. Scores of his canvasses reflect his concern for the state in which he was born and reared, and for that in which he has lived since 1936 as the "first true Artist in Residence" at a state university. Like the nineteenth-century artists who left a pictorial record of the American frontier — John Mix Stanley, Alfred J. Miller, George Caleb Bingham, and a host of others — this twentieth-century artist finds his subjects in his own American surroundings. It is only natural that such documentary pictures as the "View of Madison," "Wisconsin Landscape," and the informal portrait of Dean Chris L. Christensen of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture striding through the corn rows should have more than ordinary appeal and significance for the Midwesterner.

The book is well planned and attractive in format. Unfortunately, however, it is an uncomfortable book, both for the eye and for the hand. In order to bring the many halftone illustrations in proper relation to the text, the publishers chose to use enamel stock. This accounts both for

the distressing glare of the printed page and for the annoying weight of the book. The publishers might have solved some of their problems by employing lithography.

BERTHA L. HEILBRON

Development of Two Bank Groups in the Central Northwest: A Study in Bank Policy and Organization (Harvard Studies in Business History, 9). By CHARLES STERLING POPPLE, D.C.S. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1944. xxv, 418 p. \$4.50.)

Mr. Popple states in his preface that he has made a study of financial development. It is a study, too, of personalities, business practice, interplay of human and economic motives, and of the relentless pressure on an inland community of world movements.

The label of "study" connotes, perhaps, an academic approach that might be lifeless or distantly objective. On the contrary, this book is vivified with pictorial illustrations and human documents. It is even dramatic in places, as, for example, in the letters of the small-town banker who reports his inability to persuade his farmer creditors to sell their wheat and unconsciously describes his rapidly approaching finis. There is subtle humor, perhaps unintentional, in the description of Foshay as a "successful promoter."

For the banker-reader an appendix exhibits names of banks in each group, bank balances, lists of banks, loans, investments, and deposits of the Ninth Federal Reserve District.

The story of group banking is one of a unique development, emerging out of the foolish expansion of the 1920's and the cruel catastrophies of the early 1930's. The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis led the way by the formation of a holding company. Stock of country banks was exchanged for stock in the new Northwestern Bancorporation (Banco). Partly because of the prestige of the Northwestern National, partly because of hopes for profit in the new venture, it was not difficult to persuade banks to join the group. Officers of the new holding company helped build strength into member banks, to consolidate units, to replace poor managers with efficient ones, or to dispose of unprofitable units. The method of acquisition and control proved to be clever and sound in that it permitted local management to remain in control if sound policies were followed, yet it gave each unit the strength of group membership.

Not to be outdone by their neighbor competitor, the First National

banks of the Twin Cities also formed a group which started with a merger of two strong St. Paul banks and then expanded into the Dakotas and Montana. Its first plan to buy banks for cash proved impractical, so the First Bank Stock Corporation followed the pattern set by Banco.

As a result of these two strong groups the banking crisis of 1933 came and went with little disturbance in the Ninth Federal Reserve District. The public has received an excellent type of banking service, even if stockholders' rewards have been much smaller than expected.

The author rounds out his story with some stimulating questions as to the future of the Northwest. Altogether, the book covers a much broader field than is suggested by the title, and it should stimulate similar studies of the development of other institutions and industries in this area.

GLADYS C. BLAKEY

Analyses of Minnesota Incomes, 1938-39 (University of Minnesota, *Studies in Economics and Business*, no. 14). A summary by ROY G. BLAKEY; analyses by WILLIAM WEINFELD, JAMES E. DUGAN, and ALEX L. HART. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1944. xxvi, 367 p. Maps, tables, figures. \$5.00.)

This is in many ways a pioneer study. As such it is of interest both to technical students of income distribution and to lay readers. As with any pioneer study, its value will increase if and when data for other years become available and are subjected to the same type of analysis for comparison.

Three separate studies are really included in the report, with a summary of each by Professor Blakey. The latter, at least, is of interest to any who are concerned with the economic development and income status of people in Minnesota. An excellent idea is given of the reasons why the survey was undertaken and of its results. In the appendix some comparisons are made, also, between income in Minnesota and elsewhere. It has long been wished that complete data were available concerning the distribution of income among individuals and families, but lack of funds and a reticence about so personal a matter have prevented collection of adequate source material. In 1938-39 it became possible, through the state resources commission and the WPA to gather income data on a sampling basis for the entire state.

To the student of methodology, Mr. Hart's analysis into the reliability and adequacy of the basic sample is, perhaps, the most valuable part of

the study. He has done a good job in testing the sample and in pointing out ways in which the sampling technique might have been improved.

Lay readers will find the other two analyses more enlightening. Mr. Weinfeld arranges the basic data to show the effect of such things as age, sex, size of family, number of wage earners, occupation, and nativity on income. He discusses the interrelations of some of these factors and gives an excellent over-all picture of income in Minnesota in the base year. Such a study will find its greatest value, perhaps, when it can be used as a base for comparison with later years.

Mr. Dugan's study of the relations between income and housing is an excellent illustration of a special use to which general income data can be put. It will repay careful attention on the part of anyone interested in residential real estate. Its findings should be kept in mind during the planning of postwar building projects.

ROLAND S. VAILE

Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921. (Washington, The National Archives, 1943. xiii, 666 p. \$1.25.)

In the foreword to this volume the archivist of the United States points out that the government, in assuming control over manifold functions and activities of wartime society, must "turn for any study of precedents and administrative experience in such matters to records of the previous war." In view of this primary purpose of the *Handbook*, it is especially significant that it was planned some six months before Pearl Harbor by a committee of the Society of American Archivists of which Dr. Solon J. Buck was chairman.

The *Handbook* consists of an alphabetical list of governmental agencies—bureaus, boards, sections, etc.—in operation during the period from the United States' entrance into the First World War to the peace resolution of 1921. Each item contains three parts: the history of the agency, its functions, and the location of its records. The amount of detail given varies greatly, depending upon how complicated were each unit's evolution and activities. Field records (archives outside the District of Columbia) are described if at all, in connection with those of the central office. Here, then, is an impressive body of information, encyclopedic in character, rich in the facts of federal administrative history. The compilation would have been an impossible task without the existence

of the National Archives, which has a large majority of these records in its custody.

The editors point out that the records of many agencies, especially those of the war department, have not yet been studied in detail; that some are still retained by the offices which created them, or by their successors; that others are in private hands; and that the whereabouts of still others are unknown. In many instances of the last-named group, where the organization was concerned largely with policy making, the loss of its official papers is especially regrettable. The continuance of official records in private hands constitutes one of those perennial problems of the archivist which, in each case, he must meet in the most opportunistic and expedient fashion possible. The *Handbook* embraces all federal organizational units except those with only office management functions.

Since the alphabetizing of the agencies is by the key word of each title, a partial subject guide to the contents of the *Handbook* is provided. Numerous cross references to titles also facilitate its use. An appendix, consisting of a "Hierarchical List of Agencies Described in the Handbook," presents them in a superior-subordinate arrangement, showing the relation of various subdivisions to their principal agency and serving, in turn, as a key to items in the body of the compilation. Thus the volume is a very practicable reference work without benefit of a general index. Both scholars and governmental officials are deeply indebted to the National Archives staff for this valuable publication.

LESTER J. CAPPON

The Repair and Preservation of Records (The National Archives, *Bulletins*, no. 5). By ADELAIDE E. MINOGUE. (Washington, 1943. 56 p.)

This is the best and most practical manual that has appeared in the field of manuscript care and preservation in America. It treats all the main topics: kinds and qualities of paper and ink, conditions that help or hinder the preservation of records, and the repair of manuscripts. It gives specific trade names and formulas, and explains equipment and treatment lucidly. In addition, it is up to date and deals with the problems that face American keepers of records.

So many admirable treatises of the past have been concerned solely with European problems that their profound wisdom has been wasted on

American archivists. It is seldom that the average keeper of records in the United States is faced with a parchment or a wax seal or with endless rolls of court records. He is much more harassed with today's peculiar and unstable inks, yesterday's wretched paper, and the corrosive ink of his greatgrandfather's day. He wants to know which inks to recommend to units of local government, how much damage light causes to paper, the effects of folders and other substances rubbing against paper, how cold and warm to keep his records storage rooms, how to keep out modern city air, how to build a new storage building or vault, the best way to strengthen or repair paper, and so forth. All these questions are answered very satisfactorily. There are eight illustrations of approved equipment and methods. One appendix gives specifications for writing paper of maximum purity for permanent records; another lists suggested equipment and supplies for the repair of records. There is an analytical bibliography.

GRACE LEE NUTE .

Minnesota Historical Society Notes

THE STORY of the society's development from 1849 to 1944 is set forth and a brief outline of its present organization and activities is presented by Genevieve Simonet in an article entitled "Here Today and Here Tomorrow" in the April issue of *Northwest Life*. The writer makes it clear that the society "tries to preserve today everything that is representative of life in Minnesota" just as it did in the year it was granted a charter by the first territorial legislature of Minnesota. The people of Minnesota, writes Mrs. Simonet, can take pride in the fact that the record of "what they do and how they live is being preserved for the future."

A pictorial representation of the work of the society is included in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* for May 7. "Minnesota is proud of its link with the fascinating past, the Minnesota Historical Society," reads the caption.

Under the title "Precious Waste Paper," the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of April 13 calls attention editorially to the dangers involved in the wartime paper salvage drives. Feeling the need of "caution with regard to the current drive to scrap 'obsolete' business records in the Twin Cities," the newspaper suggests that "before any of these are destroyed, they should be examined by someone competent to determine whether or not they are really valueless." The editor cites examples of priceless records that were saved from destruction in the past—the deed to the site of Minnesota's old capitol, the preservation of which by the society "probably averted expensive litigation" for the state; the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, which scholars travel thousands of miles to consult. "In the early months of the war," the editor continues, "inquiries involving birth and citizenship were reaching the Minnesota Historical society at the rate of some 8,000 a year." They could be answered, he points out, "only by consulting just such archives" as the records that are now in danger of destruction. The warning is therefore sounded that paper salvage in the field of business and governmental records "should be conducted only under the supervision of experts." In an effort to avert the possible destruction of valuable archives, also, the society recently issued a statement to county commissioners throughout the state. Their

attention was called to chapter 553 of the *Minnesota Laws* of 1941—a statute regulating the destruction of records—and to the special need for distinguishing carefully between useless and valuable records during the progress of a paper drive.

The society's school service program (see *ante*, p. 73) is the subject of favorable comment by a Minneapolis teacher, Mr. Sigvald Staylen of the Jordan Junior High School, in the *Minneapolis Star Journal* for May 20. In a signed communication, Mr. Staylen expresses gratification over the fact that the "historical society intends to extend an opportunity to our younger generation to become stimulated in historical research under competent leadership." He asserts that the program has "met with enthusiastic approval by the students, parents and teachers who have come in contact with its services," and that it is particularly welcomed by teachers because it "gives to the student a measure of responsibility in citizenship."

Twenty-six Minnesota schools are among the twenty-eight additions made during the quarter ending on June 30 to the list of subscribers to the society's publications. It is worth noting that the new subscribers include all the schools, fifteen in number, located in one of Minnesota's remote counties—Koochiching. They are the public and graded elementary schools of Big Falls, Craigville, Holler, Littlefork, Loman, Mizpah, Northome, Ranier, and Ray; the consolidated schools of Border and Rauch; the Indus High School; and the Backus Junior High, the Alexander Baker Elementary, and the St. Thomas Parochial schools of International Falls. Five Minneapolis schools recently added to the list are the Agassiz, Calhoun, and Windom schools, and the Marshall and North high schools. Other new subscribers include the Brewster Consolidated School, the Independent School District No. 19 of Floodwood, the Nett Lake Indian School, the North St. Paul Public Schools, the Consolidated School District No. 66 of Rapidan, the Sanford Junior High School of St. Paul, and the public libraries of Montevideo and Tracy.

Among the sixteen additions to the society's active membership in the three months from April 1 to June 30 are two life members, Everett D. Graff of Winnetka, Illinois, and Valentine Wurtele of Minneapolis. The following annual members were enrolled in the same period: Dr. R. H. Baker of Blue Earth, Peter H. Blom of Minneapolis, William L. Brisley of Minneapolis, Mrs. Harry A. Bullus of Minneapolis, Alexander H.

Cathcart of St. Paul, Marion Drake of Blue Earth, Mrs. H. H. Edgerton of St. Paul, Ray W. Higgins of Duluth, Henry LaGrandeur of Somerset, Wisconsin, Meridel Le Sueur of St. Paul, Kenneth S. Morrow of Dover, New Hampshire, Ethel L. Phelps of St. Paul, Helen Taylor of New Orleans, and Judson Taylor of Lewistown, Montana.

The society lost two active members by death during the second quarter of 1944: John F. Fitzpatrick of St. Paul on May 2, and Mrs. Lucius P. Ordway of St. Paul on May 28.

A bust of William Windom, congressman and senator from Minnesota and secretary of the treasury under Presidents Garfield and Harrison, was placed in the rotunda of the Minnesota Capitol on May 5. The bust, which was given to the society some years ago by the statesman's daughter, Miss Florence Windom, was presented by Mr. Beeson and was accepted for the state by Governor Thye. A program of appropriate talks, with Mr. Beeson presiding, was arranged for the occasion. Lucille Ofstedahl of the Windom School in Minneapolis spoke on "William Windom, the Man"; recollections of "Windom, the Citizen" were presented by William Codman of Winona; and the services of "Windom, the Statesman" were recounted by Charles Hofstrom, mayor of the city of Windom. A tribute to Windom was read by his grandson, Roger L. Windom of Orlando, Florida. Attending the program as special guests were pupils from the Windom School of Minneapolis, editors of St. Paul and Minneapolis high school papers, and representatives of a number of civics classes.

The society continues to arrange special exhibits in the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling. Among the materials displayed recently have been posters from the First World War, Japanese trophies gathered by American soldiers in the Pacific area, and autographs from the collection presented to the society by Mr. William Amerland of Wabasha (see *ante*, p. 181). Attention was called to the latter display in the *Fort Snelling Bulletin* for May 20. The Round Tower is open to visitors from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. daily.

Miss Nute's volume on *Lake Superior* was published on July 31 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis and New York in its *American Lakes Series*. The book has been acclaimed by one reviewer as "an immense contribution to popular American regional history." It will be reviewed in a future issue of this magazine.

Under the heading "Archives—What Are They?", Mr. Hodnefield contributes a definition of a much-used term to the *American Archivist* for April. He suggests that "we could limit the use of the term 'archives' to government records, instead of, as now, using the term to designate all sorts of collections, public and private," and that in the broader sense the simple term "records" might be used.

Miss Nute is the author of a descriptive account, published in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* for May 18, of the extensive autograph collection recently presented to the society by Mr. William H. Amerland of Wabasha (see *ante*, p. 181).

An address on "Lake Superior as a Late Frontier of Settlement" was presented by Miss Nute before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting in St. Louis on April 20. She spoke also before the annual meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society on May 5, when her subject was "How to Collect Data for a Historical Society," before the Zonta Club of St. Paul on May 9 on "Lake Superior," and before an education group at Hamline University on May 9 on the use of Minnesota history by high school teachers. A talk on the work of historical societies was broadcast by Miss Nute from a Duluth radio station on May 5. Mr. Babcock spoke on "Our Minnesota" before the Kiwanis Club of South St. Paul on May 11, and on "Major Taliaferro and the St. Peter's Indian Agency" before the Minnesota Archaeological Society meeting in Minneapolis on June 6.

CONTRIBUTORS

One of Minnesota's foremost creative writers, Meridel Le Sueur, is the author of the leading article in the present issue. Her "Notes on North Country Folkways" consist of extracts from a forthcoming book to be issued in Erskine Caldwell's *American Folkways Series*. As the recipient of a regional writing fellowship from the University of Minnesota, Miss Le Sueur is at present engaged in writing a novel with a Minnesota and Northwest background. Among her publications are a volume of short stories, *Salute to Spring* (1940), and many other stories and essays that have appeared in magazines of national circulation. She has been represented on six occasions in Edward J. O'Brien's annual short story anthologies, and her stories have been included in a number of other collections.

Miss Hazel C. Wolf presents herein the third installment of the Civil

War diary of Isaac Lyman Taylor. During the summer months, Miss Wolf, who is a high school teacher at Peoria, Illinois, has spent some time in Madison, Wisconsin, assembling material for a book on the martyrs of the American abolition movement.

Dr. Ella A. Hawkinson, who contributes a survey of the "Educational Services of the Clay County Historical Museum" to the series dealing with "Minnesota History and the Schools," is the principal of the College High School of the Moorhead State Teachers College. During the period covered by her article she was serving as president of the Clay County Historical Society. "Indian Medals and Certificates" are described in the "Notes and Documents" section with special reference to the society's holdings by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, its curator of manuscripts. Miss Nute has recently published a book on Lake Superior, and she is now engaged in preparing a volume on the Minnesota iron ranges. For the latter work she received from the University of Minnesota a regional writing fellowship under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The book review section opens with a review by Dr. Charles M. Gates of the history faculty in the University of Washington at Seattle. Others who contribute reviews to the present issue include Mrs. Roy G. Blakey, author of a *History of Taxation in Minnesota*, who during the past year has been associated with the Federation of Tax Administrators at Chicago; Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee of Ottawa, Canadian secretary of the International Joint Commission; Professor Lester J. Cappon of the University of Virginia, editor of the *War Records Collector* of the American Association for State and Local History; Professor John T. Flanagan of the department of English in the University of Minnesota; Miss Bertha L. Heilbron, assistant editor of this magazine; Captain Arthur J. Larsen, who is on leave of absence as superintendent of the society and is stationed in Washington with the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Forces; Mr. L. A. Rossman, publisher of the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* and a member of the society's executive council; and Dr. Roland S. Vaile, professor of economics in the University of Minnesota.

ACCESSIONS

A letter of instruction from General James Wilkinson to Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike written on July 30, 1805, and containing directions for a journey of exploration on the upper Mississippi is among the documents in the war department records recently copied on filmstrips for the

society from the originals in the National Archives. Letters and reports relating to the history of Fort Snelling from 1805 to 1857 constitute this group of documents. It will be recalled that Pike purchased the site of the Minnesota post on his journey of 1805-06. Among other letters of more than ordinary interest in the collection are one written by General Winfield Scott in 1824, relating to the change of name from Fort St. Anthony to Fort Snelling, and two addressed to Major Seth Eastman by the secretary of war in 1857 dealing with the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation. Film copies of other Fort Snelling items obtained from the archives of the chief of engineers include a report on the geology and botany of the region between the fort and Pembina prepared by James Sykes in 1850, and three sets of field notes dating from 1853. The latter were recorded by J. W. Abert, a topographical engineer, and his assistant, G. F. Fuller. They include many sketch maps and several interesting drawings of the fort and its vicinity, probably the work of Fuller.

Letters and other manuscripts relating to John H. Macomber's service in the Civil War with the First Vermont Heavy Artillery have been added to his papers by his daughter, Miss Esther Macomber of Los Angeles (see *ante*, 17:337). Included are letters that he wrote to his wife in 1864 and his discharge papers of August, 1865. A wide correspondence with friends and comrades in the Union Army is reflected in letters dating from 1901 to 1914. Interest in his Civil War service accounts for the presence among Macomber's papers of typewritten copies of the diary of Captain Chester W. Dodge for 1864 and of a reminiscent narrative by Harrison B. George recounting experiences in the same year.

Material relating to the career of General C. C. Andrews of St. Paul and reflecting the interests of his wife has been presented by their daughter, Miss Alice Andrews of St. Paul. Included are two photograph albums, one containing family portraits and the other, pictures of General Andrews' staff in the Civil War; a number of items, such as handbooks and programs, relating to Carleton College; minutes of meetings of the Woman's Indian Association from 1884 to 1887, when Mrs. Andrews was its secretary; and a secretary's handbook of the woman's auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. for the period from 1885 to 1891.

Thirteen letters written between 1868 and 1885 from Belle Prairie, near Little Falls in Morrison County, by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ayer and members of her family to her brother, Jonathan H. Taylor of Prairie

City, Illinois, and to other relatives have been copied on filmstrips for the society through the courtesy of Miss Emma Taylor of Avon, Illinois. With her husband, Frederick Ayer, Mrs. Ayer established a mission school for Chippewa children at Belle Prairie in 1849. It will be recalled that she was an aunt of Isaac L. Taylor, the Civil War soldier whose diary has been appearing in installments in this magazine since March (see *ante*, p. 13). Taylor was living with his Minnesota relatives when he enlisted in the First Minnesota. Mrs. Ayer's letters tell of her experiences as a missionary and a teacher both in Minnesota and in Michigan.

Mr. Axel A. Lindquist of Marine has presented two emigration permits issued to his parents by their pastor before they left Sweden in 1869.

A poll tax list of Rose Township in Ramsey County, made by H. R. Gibbs in November, 1880, when he was town clerk, is the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Lillie LeVesconte of Prior Lake.

Telegrams and bulletins about the death of President James A. Garfield in 1881 are among additional William Windom Papers received from Miss Florence Windom of Boston (see *ante*, p. 77). Other items in the group reflect Windom's connection, as a representative of the United States government, in an arbitration case with Russia that involved the Alaska seal fisheries from 1888 to 1890. With the gift are a badge that Windom wore at Lincoln's funeral in 1866, a bronze medalion of Windom, a two-dollar bill bearing his likeness, and two volumes of clippings relating to his activities and assembled by his secretary from current newspapers. There are also two memorial volumes containing the tributes of officers of the United States treasury and of members of the Minnesota legislature after Windom's death.

Legal papers, correspondence, income tax returns, bills, receipts, and other papers for the years from 1889 to 1921 have been added to the society's large collection of Knute Nelson Papers (see *ante*, 23:370) by Mr. W. C. Preus of Minneapolis. The new material, which fills one filing box, relates largely to real-estate transactions and other business matters. Included are copies of some of Nelson's speeches, and some newspaper clippings.

Minutes of meetings of the Tourist Club of Minneapolis from 1934 to 1941 have been added by Mrs. E. B. Fisher of Minneapolis to the

papers of the organization already in the collections of the society (see *ante*, 18:317). Included is a pamphlet issued to commemorate the club's golden jubilee in 1941.

Typewritten copies of letters describing the building of the Alaska Highway in 1942 and 1943 have been presented by Mrs. Luther Twichell of Minneapolis. They were written to members of her family by her son, Colonel Heath Twichell, who commanded a regiment of engineers engaged in the project.

The ceremonies attending the induction into the United States Army of a group of men at the St. Paul Armory on November 24, 1942, and an address delivered by Governor Stassen on March 24, 1943, are recorded on transcriptions for broadcasting that have been presented by radio station WTCN of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A dagger made from a spear point used in the fur trade, which was found on the portage across Minnesota Point near Duluth, is the gift of Mrs. Afton B. Hilton of Duluth.

Changes in sewer construction in St. Paul, involving the use of wood, cement, and clay pipes, are illustrated in a section of pipe dating from 1879, which has been presented by Mr. Charles Colestock of the St. Paul department of public works.

Blue and khaki service uniforms of the Spanish-American War period, olive drab uniforms worn in the First World War, steel helmets, gas masks, and other articles of equipment used by the late Colonel Warren A. Dennis of the United States Army Medical Corps are the gifts of Mrs. Dennis, who resides in St. Paul.

A Jewett typewriter dating from about 1900 has been added to the society's growing collection of typewriters by Mr. Charles Breen of White Bear Lake.

Among recent additions to the costume collection are a wedding dress of 1887 and a red tea gown of the 1880's, from Mrs. A. C. Bevier of Minneapolis; a gray silk dress of 1880, from Mrs. Herbert A. Lewis of St. Paul; a double paisley shawl of unusual design, from Mrs. H. A. Cohen of Mora; and a quilted wrap, shoes, handkerchiefs, and other items, from Miss Vera Cole of Minneapolis.

Two lineage books of interest to genealogists were received by the society recently. They were issued by the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century (Brooklyn, New York, 1942. 351 p.) and by the National Society of Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (1940. 195 p.).

An early Nininger family is included in a recently acquired genealogy of the Calef family, *Robert Calef of Boston and Some of His Descendants* by Anne C. Boardman (Salem, Massachusetts, 1940. 195 p.). Minnesotans are also mentioned briefly in *Ancestral Line for Eight Generations of Capt. Lemuel Bates, 1729-1820* by Albert C. Bates (Hartford, Connecticut, 1943. 68 p.); *The Dalton Family* by Sidna P. Dalton (Jefferson City, Missouri, 1943. 74 p.); *History, Correspondence and Pedigrees of the Mendenhalls of England, the United States and Africa* by William Mendenhall (Greenville, Ohio, 1912. 299 p.); and *Descendants of Nathaniel Rogers, 1755-1804* by Warren T. Rogers (St. Paul, 1944. Charts.).

Other genealogies acquired by the society in the second quarter of 1944 include: *The Bowmans, a Pioneering Family in Virginia, Kentucky and the Northwest Territory* by John W. Wayland (Staunton, Virginia, 1943. 185 p.); *Genealogy of the Canadian and American Descendants of John Brand and his Wife, Margaret Head* by Robert F. Brand (Charleston, South Carolina, 1943. 84 p.); *Genealogy of the Three Daughters of Samuel and Rosanna Collins* by John Clement (Philadelphia, 1871. 13 p.); *Custer Genealogies* by Milo Custer (Bloomington, Illinois, 1944. 125 p.); *A Genealogical History of the du Mont de Soumagne Family* by John S. du Mont (Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1943. 29 p.); *Genealogical Narrative, a History of Three Pioneer Families, the Kerns, Popes, and Gibsons* by Edith K. Chambers (Eugene, Oregon, 1943. 93 p.); *Emigré Saga* by Theodore K. Long (New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, 1943. 78 p.); *Family Album: An Account of the Moods of Charleston, South Carolina, and Connected Families* by Thomas Stubbs (Atlanta, Georgia, 1943. 246 p.); *History of the Osio, Osius, Ozias Families* by Albert L. Rohrer (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1943. 255 p.); *The Perkins Family* by Archie E. Perkins (New Orleans, 1944. 32 p.); *Genealogy of Richard Henry Pratt and His Wife Anna Laura Mason Pratt* by Mason D. Pratt (San Francisco, 1943. 41 p.); *Hans Jurg Rohrbach and Descendants* by Jacob H. Rohrbach (West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1941. 436 p.); *The Van Deventer Family* by Christobelle Van Deventer (Columbia, Missouri, 1943. 257 p.); *Preliminary Notes*

on the *Whaleys of Loudoun County, Virginia* by Levi K. Cramb (Fairbury, Nebraska, 1943. 31 p.); and *Winn Memoirs, Jesse Durrett Winn, his Family and Descendants* by James F. Winn (Cynthiana, Kentucky, 1942. 49 p.).

Source material of value to genealogists is included in several volumes of local history received recently. Deeds, depositions, invoices, and other records are published in *Virginia Migrations, Hanover County, 1723-1850* by Eugenia G. Glazebrook (Richmond, Virginia, 1943. 100 p.). Abstracts of wills made in New Jersey from 1796 to 1800 are published in volume 38 of the *New Jersey Archives* (Newark, New Jersey, 1944. 581 p.). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1684-1700* is the title of a volume issued by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania (Meadville, Pennsylvania, 1943. 446 p.). Other recent local histories include *Colonial Wars of America: A Synopsis of the Military and Civil Records of Some of the New Haven Men Originally Buried on New Haven Green* by James S. Hedden (New Haven, Connecticut, 1944. 21 p.); *Silversmiths of Delaware, 1700-1850* by Jessie Harrington (Wilmington, Delaware, 1939. 132 p.); *The Congregational Church of Patchogue, N. Y.* by Frank Overton (Amityville, New York, 1943. 40 p.); and *Historic Sheboygan County* by Gustave W. Buchen (Sheboygan, Wisconsin, 1944. 347 p.). L. M. F.

News and Comment

THE PRESIDENTIAL address on "Our Widening Province" delivered at St. Louis on April 20 before the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen is published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June. Dr. Blegen makes a convincing plea for the wider use of historical sources. "We need some way of knowing, really knowing, what has been preserved out of the past in hundreds of collections throughout the land," he writes. And he adds the suggestion that alongside "wise professional leadership in historical work . . . we need a lifting of professional standards." The historian, he asserts, in order to meet the "compelling need of making the past significant for the present," should "use the total resources of good scholarship, good subjects, and good writing."

The 1944 Pulitzer prize for the "most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper" was awarded to the *New York Times* for its survey of the teaching of American history. The award, in the form of a gold medal costing five hundred dollars, is made annually. One result of the survey was the appointment of a committee which, under the direction of Professor Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota, published a report on *American History in Schools and Colleges*. A review of this work, by Dr. A. C. Krey, appears in the June, 1944, issue of *Minnesota History*.

"Among the lasting contributions of the patrician class" to American intellectual life in the early decades of the nineteenth century "was the foundation of libraries, historical societies, galleries, and museums" writes Merle Curti in his recent study of *The Growth of American Thought* (New York, 1943). He discusses the founding of several early New England state historical societies in a chapter on the "Patrician Direction of Thought." In a later chapter he links the westward movement of historical societies with the "homespun democracy" that developed on the frontier. There societies were organized "to further historical consciousness," according to Professor Curti. He notes that "in a town where no house had stood in 1821, there was, within six years, an Antiquarian and Historical Society."

"I believe that every local historical society should adopt as a prominent part of its activities the search for manuscript material," writes Charles McLean Andrews in an article "On the Preservation of Historical Manuscripts" appearing in the *William and Mary Quarterly* for April. "Even when much is wanted and but little obtained," Professor Andrews continues, "the effort is always worth the making, for it stimulates interest in historical research and may lead to the discovery of quite unsuspected treasures." He suggests that "through the agency of local societies or through some sort of cooperative activity," information about manuscripts, newspaper files, pamphlets, and rare printed items in private hands can be listed and made available to scholars who might wish to consult such materials.

Dr. Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University, has issued an appeal to archivists, librarians, scholars, private collectors, and dealers to co-operate with him in the preparation of a definitive edition of the writings and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. Readers of *Minnesota History* and members of the Minnesota Historical Society who may know about isolated Jefferson documents, especially in private hands, are asked to send information about them to Dr. Boyd, who is editing the work. He contemplates the publication of all letters, account books, addresses, and other writings of Jefferson, as well as lists, summaries, or full printings of letters to him. The work will be published by the Princeton University Press under the sponsorship of Princeton University in approximately fifty volumes. The cost of publication has been met in large part by a gift of two hundred thousand dollars from the *New York Times*, which intends that it should serve as a memorial to its former owner, the late Adolf S. Ochs.

A history prize consisting of two thousand dollars in American funds and known as the Klieforth Canadian-American History Prize is being offered for the best manuscript for a book entitled "North American History: A Common History of the United States and Canada." The work is to be suitable for use in the high schools of the United States and Canada. Manuscripts, which must be offered under a pseudonym, are to be submitted on or before July 1, 1946, to a panel of judges, of which Professor A. L. Burt of the University of Minnesota department of history is chairman. All inquiries regarding the terms of the competition should be addressed to Professor Burt.

The correspondence of the judge advocate and quartermaster of the Department of Dakota for the period from 1874 to 1904 is included among recent additions to war department field records in the National Archives. Since this military department embraced Minnesota and had its headquarters in St. Paul during much of the period covered by the newly acquired records, they cannot fail to be of interest to students of Minnesota history. Another group that should prove of value for the study of Northwest history consists of records of the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes from 1898 to 1910.

"A Proposed Model Act to Create a State Department of Archives and History," formulated by a committee on uniform legislation of the Society of American Archivists, is printed in the April issue of the *American Archivist*. States that lack a collecting agency for historical sources and archives will find this model particularly useful.

To promote interest in discovering and preserving material relating to the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes area of the United States and Canada, the Great Lakes Historical Society was organized at a meeting held in Cleveland on April 27. The new association intends not only to build up a collection of its own, but to assist state and local historical societies and museums in the area to augment their collections. Promoters of the project believe that "these groups will greatly benefit by the publicity and public interest accorded a regional society with widespread membership." The society plans to collect books, documents, records, and objects relating to the Great Lakes; to centralize information regarding already existing collections; to sponsor a bibliography or finding list of materials on Great Lakes history to be found in libraries and historical society collections; and to publish a magazine. Information about membership in the new organization may be obtained by writing to Clarence S. Metcalf, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

In a biographical sketch of "Claude Dablon, S. J. (1619-1697)," which appears in *Mid-America* for April, Father Jean Delanglez stresses the importance of the Jesuit missionary's role in the "gradual unfolding of the geography of the great valley" of the Mississippi. "It is Dablon who interviewed Jolliet shortly after the latter's return to Quebec," writes Father Delanglez, "and it is Dablon who sent to France the earliest known account of the voyage down the Mississippi in 1673 as he had it

from the explorer himself." The writer hopes, in time, to prepare biographies of more than a hundred Jesuits who, between 1611 and 1757, touched on territory now within the United States. "Because of their importance in the early history of the Great Lakes region and of the Mississippi Valley," he believes that detailed accounts of their careers will be particularly useful to students of Midwest history.

A chapter on "Catlin and the Ojibways" is included by Carolyn Thomas Foreman in her recently published volume on *Indians Abroad, 1793-1938* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1943). It describes the exhibition by George Catlin, the American artist of Indian life, of a group of Chippewa from the Lake Superior country before British audiences in 1844. With the red men was a half-breed interpreter named Cadotte.

John Tanner is one of the "White Indians" discussed by Dr. Erwin H. Ackerknecht in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* for January. In this study, which is concerned with the "psychological and physiological peculiarities of white children abducted and reared by North American Indians," the author gives considerable attention to Tanner's relations with Henry R. Schoolcraft.

A long and detailed study of "The Upper Missouri River Valley Aboriginal Culture in North Dakota," by George F. Will and Thad. C. Hecker, occupies most of the space in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for January-April. The article constitutes a "report on the material gathered and findings made while attempting to definitely locate and list the many village sites in this area, before their surfaces have become further obliterated by cultivation or erosion." A long list of village sites examined and located in the course of the investigation accompanies the paper.

Although Professor John T. Frederick devotes a section of his recent volume *Out of the Midwest: A Collection of Present-Day Writing* to Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, anyone who examines the book will be faced with a dearth of Minnesota material. Scarcely a mention of the state is to be found in this section. Minnesota authors likewise are conspicuous by their absence. There is a brief mention of Duluth and the Lake Superior country in an extract from Walter Havighurst's *The Long Ships Passing*, which here appears under the title "Cities of the Lakes."

With the publication of Sherwood Eddy's *A Century with Youth: A History of the Y.M.C.A. from 1844 to 1944* (New York, 1944. 153 p.), the Association Press commemorates appropriately the centennial of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in London in June, 1844. Mr. Eddy devotes much of his narrative to the work of the organization in North America. His discussion is necessarily general, but it provides an excellent background for studies of the movement in specific localities. A hint of the possibilities in the story of one local organization is to be found in a brief article on the St. Paul Y.M.C.A. appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 5.

Several articles published in *Minnesota History* are listed in the brief Minnesota section of an annotated list of *Writings on Early American Architecture* compiled by Frank J. Roos, Jr. (Columbus, Ohio, 1943. 271 p.). The volume embraces "books and articles on architecture constructed before 1860 in the eastern half of the United States." Among the subjects touched upon in the introduction is the need for further studies in the field of architecture. A lack of material about Minnesota and other states of the Northwest, Mr. Roos suggests, indicates the need for several types of investigation in the area. "Material enough for books" on the classic revival exists there, according to Mr. Roos. He hints also that "military architecture could stand more attention" — a suggestion that might be followed with profit in the Minnesota region.

Ignatius Donnelly is one of the leaders of the *Populist Movement in the United States* who figures in Anna Rochester's recent book on the subject (New York, 1943. 128 p.). He is described as the "greatest speaker in the movement" and "an expert tactician who thoroughly enjoyed the search for common ground on which all Populist factions could unite." The author's treatment is general, and few state and regional developments are brought out. Mention is made, however, of the Populist influence that led Governor Knute Nelson of Minnesota to "initiate a broad regional anti-monopoly convention" at Chicago in 1843.

Mrs. Hildegard Binder Johnson is the author of an interesting sketch, appearing in the *American-German Review* for June, of Hans Reimer Claussen, a "forty-eighter" who settled at Davenport, Iowa, in 1851, and became "an influential member of a German group" there. The writer gives special attention to Claussen's political activities and to the role played by the German group in the nomination of Lincoln in 1860. An-

other contribution of Mid-west interest published in recent issues of the *Review* is William George Bruce's picture of "Old Milwaukee," which appears in two installments in the April and June numbers.

A survey of *Dutch Emigration to North America, 1624-1860*, by Bertus Harry Wabeke, has been published by the Netherlands Information Bureau (New York, 1944. 160 p.). Some attention is given to Dutch colonization projects in three Midwestern states — Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The Bureau for Intercultural Education has published a bibliography, compiled by Joseph S. Roucek and Patricia N. Pinkham, of works relating to *American Slavs* (1944. 49 p.). In addition to books, pamphlets, and articles of a general nature, the compilation lists works about Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, and Yugoslavs.

William J. Petersen is the author of three articles on upper Mississippi "Winter River Traffic" that make up the April issue of the *Palimpsest*. The first deals with "The Iclander and Glidiator," two "locomotive ice trains" which Captains Daniel S. Harris and Orrin Smith proposed to run on the frozen Mississippi between Galena and St. Paul in the winter of 1849-50. The author bases his account on an advertisement that the steamboat captains inserted in the *Minnesota Pioneer* of November 15, 1849. Dr. Petersen devotes his second article to "Wiard and His Ice Boat," recalling the device with which Norman Wiard of Janesville, Wisconsin, experimented between 1856 and 1861. Drawings of the boat that he patented in 1860 illustrate the narrative. Mention is made of ice boats used on the St. Croix in the 1860's and 1870's. The importance of "Breaking the Ice" on Lake Pepin, where it is still a serious obstacle to navigation in the early spring, is brought out by the writer in his third article, which carries the story to March, 1944.

A useful handbook containing *Some Information* about the State Historical Society of Iowa has been published by that organization (Iowa City, 1944. 114 p.). Included are a brief historical sketch, a note on historical research, a list of the publications issued by the society, some information about its library facilities, and lists of members and of depositories that receive its publications.

The first installment of a detailed study of "The Czechs in Cedar Rapids," by Martha E. Griffith, appears in the April number of the *Iowa*

Journal of History and Politics. Considerable attention is given to Czech cultural organizations and activities — their reading society, their dramatic clubs, their fine arts association, and their musical activities. A section is devoted to the Sokols that characterized Czech settlements throughout the United States. The story of early Czech settlement in Iowa and of the founding of the Cedar Rapids group serves to introduce the narrative.

The student of social history will find L. L. Greenwalt's *75 Years of Progress* (Hastings, Iowa, 1944. 260 p.) worth investigating, for it contains items of information about the pioneer's way of life, the tools and implements he used, the houses he lived in, the food he ate, and the like. The writer was born in Fremont County, Iowa, in 1864, and he has spent much of his life there. In his book he recalls youthful impressions of such features of his surroundings as schools, roads, stores, music, and health and doctors.

Personal interviews with John Banvard, who passed the last eight years of his life before his death in 1891 at Watertown, South Dakota, as well as recollections of the man have been used by Doane Robinson in a review of the artist's career appearing in volume 21 of the *South Dakota Historical Collections*. Many new bits of information about the panorama painter who introduced the wonders of the Mississippi Valley to thousands in the 1850's appear herein. Banvard's influence on Longfellow and on the literature of his day, his theatrical ventures, and his own writings are among the subjects touched upon. Some information is given also about his activities at Watertown. Among those who furnished the writer with material about Banvard was his daughter, Miss Edith Banvard of St. Paul. Another interesting biographical study in the same volume of the *Collections* is Mrs. H. J. Taylor's account of the "Life and Work of Niels Ebbensen Hansen." Her subject is a Danish emigrant of 1873 who was educated in the Iowa State College and who became head of the department of horticulture in the South Dakota State College at Brookings.

Incidents in the Life of a Pioneer is the title of a little volume of reminiscent sketches recently published by Kate Eldridge Glaspell (64 p.). Attracted by "magazine pictures of the Dalrymple farm with its long lines of machines tearing up the virgin soil to produce a wheat crop that would feed the world," Mrs. Glaspell and her husband left their native city of Davenport, Iowa, in 1879 to try their hands at bonanza farming in Dakota. She recalls their experiences while engaged in this enterprise as well as later when her husband practiced law in Jamestown.

The program of the third annual summer convention under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, to be held at Beloit on August 9 and 10, has been announced. One session will be devoted to "Old Beloit," with addresses on the Indians of the region, the first settlers, and the founding of Beloit College. Arrangements have been made for a tour of the city and for special exhibits in local museums and libraries.

An English translation of a rare guidebook for emigrants, originally published in German in 1847 by Carl de Haas under the title *Winke für Auswanderer*, has been issued by F. J. Rueping (1943. 72 p.). The translation, which bears the title *North America: Wisconsin, Hints for Emigrants*, was made from a copy of the second edition of the work (1848) in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Mr. Rueping's interest in the guide stems from the fact that his grandfather, William Rueping, emigrated from Germany and settled in Milwaukee after reading it.

"The Finns of Wisconsin" is the title of an article, in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June, by John Ilmari Kolehmainen, whose study of "Finnish Temperance Societies in Minnesota" appeared in the issue of this magazine for December, 1941. The writer makes it clear that "the settlement of Finnish folk in Wisconsin was almost inevitable, situated as it was between Michigan and Minnesota, states ranking first and second respectively in the number of foreign-born Finns." Their most substantial contribution to the progress of Wisconsin, Dr. Kolehmainen believes, has been in the "field of the consumers' coöperative movement." "With Finnish coöperators from Minnesota and Michigan," he writes, "they were responsible for the establishment of the Central Coöperative Wholesale at Superior in 1917."

In its issue for May 25, the *Hudson Star-Observer* is described by Willis H. Miller as the "oldest newspaper in the St. Croix Valley." He is the author of a review of the newspaper's history, published to call attention to the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the paper. It can trace its origin, according to Mr. Miller, to the *North Star*, which was established at Hudson by Dr. Otis Hoyt in the spring of 1854.

A "Roster of Indiana Historical Organizations" is presented in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for April. A list of state-wide organizations is followed by one of county and local societies. In each case the officers are

named, and in some instances museum and library facilities, methods of support, and the like are mentioned.

A "Postwar Public Works Program for a State Historical Building" at Lansing, Michigan, is the subject of a detailed report prepared by members of the Michigan Historical Commission and published in *Michigan History* for April-June. The background of historical work in Michigan, the commission's present program, and projects proposed for the future are described in some detail. Comparisons are made between the support given to historical work in Michigan and in neighboring states, including Minnesota.

An upper Michigan mining town is the scene of Skulda V. Banér's *Latchstring Out* (Cambridge, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1944). Into this story for youthful readers, the author weaves many bits of information about social life in a Swedish community of the Middle West.

Some rare early views and maps of the Great Lakes country, the Lake of the Woods, and old Fort Garry were included in an exhibit arranged by the Winnipeg Art Gallery Association at the Winnipeg Auditorium from February 1 to 29. The items displayed were selected from the William H. Coverdale Collection of Historical Canadiana. A *Catalogue* of the exhibit, published by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited (Montreal, 1944. 22 p.) is of value for Clifford P. Wilson's introductory note, its reproductions of some of the pictures displayed, and its notes on some of the artists represented. Among the latter is Captain Henry J. Warre, who followed the international boundary westward to the Pacific in 1845-46.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

A private museum of considerable historical interest and value is that on the farm of Mr. Earle Brown at Brooklyn Center, north of Minneapolis. Since the farm is devoted largely to the raising of purebred livestock, particularly Belgian horses, it is appropriate that Mr. Brown's largest collection should consist of horse-drawn vehicles. Many of them represent types used on the frontier of Minnesota and other states of the Northwest.

In a single barn, more than fifty old-time vehicles are housed. There are to be seen Concord and park coaches, a stage formerly used in Yel-

lowstone Park, Victorias, broughams, an open landau typical of those used in processions, a hunting wagon with space for equipment and dogs, a hansom cab, buckboards, and various types of sleighs. Early fire-fighting equipment includes an engine with the harness hung from the rafters ready to receive four horses, just as it stood in a firehouse of the 1890's. Other services performed by horses in the era before the automobile are suggested by doctors' rigs, a beer wagon, a "black Maria" used in St. Paul to carry prisoners to the workhouse, and hearses of several types. Smaller items of equipment in the same building include ox yokes, feeding bags, horse collars, and many similar pieces. There are also five horse models of the kind used by harness and saddle makers to advertise their wares.

Mr. Brown's interest in the Northwest lumber industry led him to reconstruct on his farm a typical logging camp building. It consists of a bunkhouse with accommodations for forty lumberjacks, a kitchen, and a connecting dingle. This log building, which was removed piece by piece from a northern Minnesota camp, is fully equipped with the paraphernalia peculiar to the lumberjack and his trade. There are the bunks, the deacon seat, the drum stove, the water barrel, the scaler's desk, and the racks on which to dry clothing that were familiar to every logger. A cookstove, a water tank, and a dining table are among the features of the kitchen, along with the tin dishes and huge cooking utensils that typified the cook shanty. Small tools of the lumber trade, such as cant hooks and stamp hammers, are arranged on the walls of the dingle.

Behind the camp building stands a great load of white pine logs, like that drawn by six horses over the iced skidways of the North. Beside it is a water tank on runners once used in icing roads between the woods where the logs were cut and the streams on which they were floated to market. There is also an enormous go-devil of a kind used in moving the huge redwoods cut in California.

A series of views of Mr. Brown's farm appears in the rotogravure section of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 7. Included are photographs of the vehicle collection, the bunkhouse, the load of logs, the blacksmith shop, and other features of the farm.

B. L. H.

Dr. Lloyd A. Wilford, whose article on "The Prehistoric Indians of Minnesota" appeared in the June issue of this magazine (*ante*, p. 153-157), contributes a detailed explanation of "A Tentative Classification of the Prehistoric Cultures of Minnesota" to the *Minnesota Archaeologist*

for October, 1943. Accompanying his discussion are a map showing the distribution of archaeological sites, and a large number of drawings illustrative of the pottery characteristic of various cultural aspects. Among the articles in the April number of the same periodical is one by B. W. Thayer descriptive of "A Minnesota Copper 'Sickle'" obtained from the family of Henry M. Rice.

A meeting of the Ojibway Research Society, which was held in Minneapolis on April 2, was attended by about thirty Chippewa and two Sioux Indians, all from Minnesota. Representing the Minnesota Historical Society at the meeting was its superintendent, Dr. Lewis Beeson. On behalf of the state society he received from the presiding officer, Mr. William Madison, a list of names used by the Chippewa to designate a group of northern Minnesota lakes. Both the English translations of the names and the names by which they now are known appear on the list.

Of historical significance as well as artistic merit is a painting of old Fort Snelling by Seth Eastman which was recently acquired by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. The picture, which shows Mendota with the Sibley and Faribault houses in the foreground, may have been painted while Eastman was stationed at Fort Snelling in the 1840's. It is possible also that it was based upon sketches made during his sojourn at the Minnesota post. The picture is reproduced and described in the institute's *Bulletin* for May 6.

The first supplement to the *Dictionary of American Biography* has been published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the editorship of Harris E. Starr (New York, 1944). Biographies of 652 individuals, all of whom died not later than December 31, 1935, appear in the present work, which is volume 21 of the series. It includes concise biographical sketches of a number of Minnesotans who made important contributions to American life. It may be noted that the diary kept by one, Charles Burke Elliott of Minneapolis, was published in *Minnesota History* for June, 1937. It records his experiences while he was taking graduate work in history in the University of Minnesota in 1888 and when he was awarded the first degree of doctor of philosophy conferred by that institution. The career of Elliott, who gained distinction as a lawyer and a jurist, is reviewed by Alice Felt Tyler. Another lawyer, Robert E. Olds of St. Paul, who served as under-secretary of state and was a prominent Red Cross official, is the subject

of a sketch by E. Wilder Spaulding. Accounts of two distinguished Minnesota churchmen appear in the volume—an Episcopal missionary bishop, Hugh L. Burleson, and a Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, Austin Dowling. They are contributed by E. Clowes Chorley and Richard J. Purcell. Dr. Edward Starr Judd of the Mayo Clinic and Dr. Alfred Owre of the University of Minnesota dental college are important leaders in the realm of medicine whose careers are surveyed by Samuel C. Harvey and Nette W. Wilson. The fields of journalism and writing are represented in sketches of Thomas A. Boyd by Granville Hicks, of Fred H. Corruith by Harry R. Warfel, and of Walter W. Liggett by Irving Dilliard. The life of Cass Gilbert, a leading architect whose early professional activities were centered in St. Paul and who designed the Minnesota Capitol, is outlined by Egerton Swartwout. Emil Oberhoffer, the musician whose efforts resulted in the organization of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and who was its conductor for twenty years, is the subject of a sketch by John Tasker Howard. The life of a United States senator from Minnesota, Thomas D. Schall, is reviewed by Theodore C. Blegen. H. M. Lepard describes the contributions of J. Paul Goode, a geographer who taught in the Moorhead State Normal School; and W. L. G. Joerg presents an account of Cornelius C. Adams, a pioneer resident of Bloomington and one of the earliest students to enroll in the University of Minnesota, who gained distinction as a geographical writer and editor.

The Minnesota Folklore Society was organized at a meeting held in Minneapolis on May 20. Dr. Robert E. Barton Allen of Carleton College was elected president of the new association. Other officers include J. M. Nolte of the University of Minnesota, vice-president, Robert R. Reed of Winona, secretary, and Allen E. Woodall of the Moorhead State Teachers College, treasurer. Among those elected to the society's executive board is Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In order to define the objectives of a proposed Minnesota folk arts foundation, a folk arts conference will be held on September 29 and 30 at the Center for Continuation Study on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Sessions will be devoted to the definition of folklore and the folk arts, regional folk arts activity in various fields, co-operative handicraft production projects in the United States and abroad, significant artisan and handicraft groups in Minnesota and the Northwest, the housing of artifacts, folk museums in Minnesota and elsewhere, and the

organization of the foundation. Among the speakers who will participate in the conference are Professor Stith Thompson of the University of Indiana, a former president of the American Folklore Society and a delegate from the United States to an International Folklore Congress held in Paris in 1937; B. A. Botkin, editor of *A Treasury of American Folklore* (1944); Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society; and Dr. Robert Allen, assistant to the president of Carleton College, Northfield. The program will include a dinner meeting on Friday, September 29.

A brief history of the International Institute of St. Paul, describing its establishment in 1919 and surveying its progress from that year to 1943, is included in its *Year Book* for 1943 (23 p.). The story of the institute's Festival of Nations, which has been presented in St. Paul six times since 1932, also is reviewed. It is noteworthy that "three thousand people of thirty-three nationality and cultural communities in Minnesota created the Festival of 1943."

The story of the *Minnesota Permanent School Fund* is recorded by Julius A. Schmahl, the state treasurer, in a pamphlet which calls attention to the fact that this fund has reached the one hundred million mark (1944. 22 p.). The amounts available at various periods from 1862 to the present are listed. Like other new states and territories, writes Mr. Schmahl, Minnesota received from the federal government "grants of lands to aid in the maintenance of common schools, universities, public buildings, charitable institutions, and for other purposes." He points out, however, that "Minnesota was the first state to conceive the plan of conserving these resources for the benefit of future generations. . . . The money derived from the sale of lands, the sale of timber and royalties from iron ore mined on state lands, was and is placed in trust funds and only the interest from these funds has been used for the purposes for which they were dedicated." Grants of land made to the territory and the state by Congress, early laws regulating their disposal, the importance of the discovery of iron on school lands, and the investment of the money received are among the subjects discussed. Portraits of the governors of Minnesota illustrate the booklet.

A little essay on the Falls of St. Anthony, which is contributed to the June issue of the *Minnesota Alumnus* by Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, is presented in con-

nection with a note calling attention to the university's seventy-fifth anniversary as an "institution of college rank." Mr. Snyder recalls the Indian legends relating to the falls, he mentions explorers and travelers who described them, and he reviews briefly the role they have played in the growth of the Northwest.

With portraits and sketches of Robert C. Mitchell of Duluth and Francis E. Daggett of Wabasha and Litchfield, appearing in April and May, the *Minnesota Journal of Education* concludes a series devoted to pioneer Minnesota journalists that has been appearing throughout the school year 1943-44.

An important contribution to the annals of Minnesota's medical history is a report on *The Evolution of Tuberculosis, as Observed during Twenty Years at Lymanhurst, 1921 to 1941*, which has been prepared under the direction of Dr. J. Arthur Myers, chief of the medical staff of the Lymanhurst Health Center of Minneapolis (1944. 253 p.). The first section, which is entitled "Organization and Activities," includes a historical sketch. Therein are described the founding of the institution, the work of its school and its clinic, their findings, and the resulting changes in organization.

In the April issue of *Minnesota Medicine*, the "History of Medicine in Dodge County" by James Eckman and Dr. Charles E. Bigelow, which has been appearing in monthly installments since February, 1943, is concluded (see *ante*, 24:182). The narrative is presented as part of a "History of Medicine in Minnesota." With the June issue, *Minnesota Medicine* presents the first installment of another contribution to the same series—Dr. Roscoe C. Hunt's review of "Pioneer Physicians of Faribault County."

Information about the history of the Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railroad as well as about the career of its president, Charles E. Carlson, is presented in an illustrated feature article entitled "He 'Grew Up' with the DM&IR" by John A. Magill, appearing in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for May 28. The road is described as the "world's largest ore hauling railroad." Among the illustrations published with the article are pictures of early locomotives and ore cars used by the railroad.

The publication in the *St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat* of August 30, 1860, of the first news received by telegraph at St. Paul is recalled in an

article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 22. It is presented to call attention to the centennial of the sending of the first telegraphic message by Samuel F. B. Morse on May 24, 1844. Some of the difficulties that had to be overcome before the settlements on the upper Mississippi could enjoy the advantages of telegraphic service are described.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis was marked with appropriate ceremonies on June 5. A feature of the program was the presentation to the state of a pair of millstones used by the company in its early days. They were accepted by Governor Thye, who spoke briefly and turned them over for permanent preservation to Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. The anniversary is commemorated also in the June issue of the company's house organ, *Pillsbury People*, which presents a number of informing articles about the founding of the mills in 1869 and their subsequent progress. The story of the mills is traced by Milton B. Kihlstrum, who presents accounts of the founder, Charles A. Pillsbury, of the building of the "A" and "B" mills, of the adoption of the well-known "Pillsbury's Best" trade mark, of the disastrous explosion of 1881, and of various changes in management and ownership. Paul L. Dittmore reveals how the company "pioneered from millstones to enriched flour" by making use of new methods as fast as they were introduced. The development of the commercial feed industry as a by-product of milling is described by Martin Newell. In a section entitled "Out of the Archives," the progress of the Pillsbury "organization from a sales and merchandising standpoint" is recorded. With this account advertisements used by the firm at various periods in its history are reproduced and displays and floats used in parades are pictured. Portraits, views of the mills, street scenes, and other illustrations add greatly to the interest and value of the anniversary edition of *Pillsbury People*.

A wealth of information about the *Mineral Resources of Minnesota* is presented in compact form in a booklet edited by William H. Emmons and Frank F. Grout and issued as number 30 of the *Bulletins* of the Minnesota Geological Survey (1943. 149 p.). A section devoted to the state's iron deposits includes discussions of mining operations in south-eastern Minnesota as well as in the rich ranges of the North. Building stones are the subject of another important section, which includes a statement about the early history of quarrying in the state.

Lloyd L. Smith, Jr., and John B. Moyle include a section on the "History of the North Shore Watershed" in their *Biological Survey and Fishery Management Plan for the Streams of the Lake Superior North Shore Watershed*, which has been published by the division of game and fish of the Minnesota department of conservation as number 1 of its *Technical Bulletins* (1944. 228 p.). They survey briefly the exploitation of timber in the area, forest fires, and the origin of stream names. "Trout planting" programs that were initiated as early as 1891 in the streams of the North Shore are described.

The colorful history of the Minnesota lumber industry is briefly touched upon by Gustaf A. Nordin in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for June 18, where he explains a "New Tax Plan to Revive Lumbering" and restore it to its old importance in the state's industrial program. Some unusual aspects of the business are mentioned—the production of railroad ties, of box lumber, and of timber for use in iron mining, for example. The illustrations include excellent views of a lumber camp and a logging train.

George Northrup's exploit of "Pushing [a] Handcart into N. W. Wilds" is featured by Edna Ratchen in an article about the Minnesota frontier hero in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 7. The title refers to his attempt to journey westward across the plains alone, with all his supplies packed in a handcart. His feats when carrying mail, navigating the Red River, and guiding buffalo hunters, and his untimely death in 1864 when engaged in an expedition against the Sioux also are mentioned.

Two recent books of Minnesota interest that deal with triumphs over physical infirmities are the life story of Sister Elizabeth Kenny, *And They Shall Walk* (New York, 1943), and Borghild Dahl's autobiography, *I Wanted to See* (New York, 1944). Sister Kenny's book, which was written in collaboration with Martha Ostenso, reaches its climax in the story of the opening of the Elizabeth Kenny Institute in Minneapolis. The struggle to overcome the handicap of poor eyesight is the subject of the book by Miss Dahl, who is a native of Minneapolis and has spent much of her life in Minnesota.

A *Blue Book of U.S.A. State and National Songs* assembled by Hugh M. Addington (Nickelsville, Virginia, 1943) includes two Minne-

sota songs, "Hail! Minnesota" and what purports to be the "Minnesota State Song." The author of the latter is A. L. MacGregor, and it opens with the line, "Minnesota, land of promise."

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

"Can the War History Projects Contribute to the Solution of Federal Records Problems?" This question is discussed and answered in the affirmative by Vernon G. Setser in number 7 of the *Records Administration Circulars* issued by the National Archives (1944. 11 p.). The paper that thus becomes available was prepared for presentation before a meeting of the Society of American Archivists in November, 1943. "Contributions are being made," writes Mr. Setser, "through the preparation of administrative histories, through the evaluation of records for research purposes, through the development of standards for studies for administrative use, and through the education of administrative personnel in the value and methods of use of systematically prepared records of experience." Mr. Setser contributes an article on the same subject to the April issue of the *American Archivist*. Much of the space in this number is devoted to the subject of war records. Among other articles presented are an account of "Preserving *Tar Heel* War Records" in North Carolina, by C. C. Crittenden and Charlie Huss, and a report, by Herbert O. Brayer, of his experiences as keeper of records for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.

The three issues of the *War Records Collector* that follow the initial number (see *ante*, p. 204) demonstrate that this publication of the American Association for State and Local History is an invaluable guide for all who are engaged in preserving materials relating to the Second World War. In addition to news about the activities of collecting agencies throughout the nation, each issue presents a discussion of some phase of war records work. The editor of the *Collector*, Dr. Lester J. Cappon, contributes to the April issue an article on the "Records of the Federal War Effort in the States," in which he deals with some of the problems arising out of the availability of such records "for preservation in state and local war collections." "University War Records" are the subject of an article in the May issue by Howard H. Peckham, who is serving as war historian of the University of Michigan. In the June number, Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission explains methods of "Writing War History from the Records." He is inclined "to

believe that war history that is interesting and reasonably valid and complete in its factual content and final judgments can be written now."

The *Stars and Stripes*, the daily newspaper published in England for the American armed forces in the European theater of operations, is being received regularly from Lieutenant Colonel Floyd E. Eller, who is now stationed in England. The file is intended for the collections of the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling, where Colonel Eller formerly had charge of the reception center.

Copies of the Australian edition of the *Yank*, of the *Army News* of Darwin, Australia, of several Australian newspapers, and of *Walkabout*, a geographic magazine, all sent from Australia by Major Morton Katz of St. Paul, have been turned over to the War History Committee by Mrs. Arthur Katz of St. Paul.

Little Norway in Pictures (1944. 124 p.) provides a pictorial record of the training camp of the Royal Norwegian Air Force in Ontario, Canada. A copy of this interesting volume has been added to the collections of the War History Committee.

Under the title "Missouri and the War," Dorothy D. Flynn contributes to the *Missouri Historical Review* for April an outline of the war which may serve as a reference guide for users of war material in general.

A report on "The War Records Program of the Illinois War Council," by Stanley Erikson and Elinor Roach, appears as the leading article in the *Journal* of the Illinois State Historical Society for June. The program, which is under the direction of the Illinois Division of War Records and Research, is one of the most extensive undertakings of its kind now in progress.

Both national and state efforts to preserve records of and information about the Second World War are considered by Glenn H. Lathrop in an article on "Preserving War Records in the State of Washington," which appears in the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* for April.

Songs of the First World War in the music collection of Mrs. Fred C. Schaefer of St. Paul are the subject of an article by Falsum Russell in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 25. The account shows that sheet music has a place of some significance among the records of a war.

Multigraphed histories of two college training detachments that were active in Minnesota in 1943 and 1944 are valuable recent additions to the record of Minnesota's participation in the Second World War. A *History of 346th College Training Detachment (Aircrew)* at the Moorhead State Teachers College was prepared by Lieutenant Carl D. Peterson, historical officer of the detachment (89 p. and appendixes). The unit stationed at St. John's University at Collegeville is the subject of a *History of 87th College Training Detachment* (107 p.). Both narratives contain some information about the colleges concerned, and both are for the present restricted in their use.

A complete file of the *First Separate Battalion News* of Duluth, covering the period from May 18, 1942, to November 29, 1943, has been added to the Minnesota War History Committee's collection by the Duluth Public Library. The *News* was published by the First Separate Battalion of the Minnesota State Guard.

A file of a publication entitled *Air Scoop*, which is published by the Naval Flight Preparatory School of St. Olaf College at Northfield, has been presented to the War History Committee.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Some recent Becker County history, particularly the area's achievement in food production, was reviewed by Byron G. Allen before a meeting of the Becker County Historical Society at Detroit Lakes on May 2.

The president of the Brown County Historical Society, Mr. Fred Johnson, is described as "New Ulm's 'One Man Historical Society'" in an interview by George L. Peterson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 30. The society's substantial collection, its easily accessible files, and its beautiful building—all obtained through the efforts of Mr. Johnson—receive attention in the present article.

The Carver County Historical Society announces the removal of its museum from Mayer to Waconia, where quarters have been provided in the local high school. The society received an appropriation of \$750.00 from the county board for its work during the coming year.

A program built about the contributions of pioneer families of Montevideo to the early history of the city was presented before a meeting of the Chippewa County Historical Society at Montevideo on May 5.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Charles Budd, Mrs. Frank Starbeck, Mr. Oliver Anderson, and Dr. A. E. Stevens. Members of the local Women's Relief Corps were special guests of the society when it met on June 30. The activities of the corps were described by Mrs. Chester Charter, and the history of the local chapter of the G.A.R. was reviewed by Mrs. Jack Schultz.

The showing of the motion picture "Minnesota Document" was the feature of a meeting of the Hennepin County Historical Society held on the campus of the University of Minnesota on April 26. Members of the society were given an opportunity to inspect the exhibits in the university's Museum of Natural History, where the meeting was held. Among the articles in the society's bulletin, *Hennepin County History*, for April are sketches of Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh, a pioneer of 1859, by Nellie E. Hardy, and of the "First Fire Chief of Minneapolis," Winslow W. Brackett, by Ethlyn W. Whittier. The removal of the society's museum from the village hall at St. Louis Park to a handsome residence at 1516 Harmon Place in Minneapolis was accomplished during the summer.

About a hundred and sixty people attended the annual meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society, which was held in Duluth on May 5. The speaker, Dr. Grace Lee Nute of the staff of the state historical society, explained "How to Collect Data for a Historical Society."

That the museum of the St. Louis County Historical Society displays a "wealth of material" in its rooms in Tweed Hall at Duluth is brought out in an article in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for June 25. One of its three rooms is devoted to Indian collections, according to this account. On the walls are displayed thirty-two drawings and paintings of North Shore Indians and scenes made by Eastman Johnson in the 1850's. Another of the museum's prized possessions, a sketchbook kept by T. J. Richardson while visiting Duluth in the spring of 1881, is described in a feature article by Iva Grace Cronk in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for May 7. Many drawings of buildings and individuals observed during "A Week's Experience in the Zenith City" are reproduced.

About a hundred and fifty people attended the formal summer opening at Stillwater on June 24 of the museum of the Washington County Historical Society. The speaker for the occasion, Mrs. Frederic R. Bigelow of St. Paul, took as her subject the history of Prairie du Chien, which

she described as the gateway to the St. Croix Valley in frontier days. Special attention was given to the mansion erected at Prairie du Chien by Mrs. Bigelow's grandfather, Hercules L. Dousman. A collection of pictures of the house was on display in the museum. As a feature of the society's spring meeting, which was held on April 27, extracts from a reminiscent narrative by Paul Caplazi, a local pioneer, were read by Miss Gertrude Glennon.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Three Minnesota newspapers—the *Amboy Herald*, the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton, and the *Winnebago City Enterprise*—continue to publish in serial form sketches of pioneer life and frontier events by the Reverend Charles E. McColley (see *ante*, p. 210). The difficulties of frontier life, the pioneer's daily fare, and methods of travel in the old Northwest are the subjects of some of the articles; others deal with the Indian uprisings of 1857 and 1862.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the opening at New Ulm of the Dakota House on April 15, 1859, is the occasion for the publication of a review of the hotel's history in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for April 15. Descendants of Adolph Seiter, who with his brother-in-law, Frank Erd, built the hotel, still own and operate it. In 1856 Seiter went from Cincinnati to New Ulm, and there he established a general store and helped to organize the local Turnverein before building his hotel.

The Chisago Lake Lutheran Church of Center City, which traces its origin to a Swedish congregation organized by the Reverend Eric Norelius in 1854, celebrated its ninetieth anniversary with a three-day service from May 12 to 14. The work inaugurated by Norelius was continued in the same year by the Reverend Erland Carlson.

Some of the Minnesota experiences of the Reverend H. N. Rønning are described in a little book entitled *The Gospel at Work* which he has written in co-operation with his brother, N. N. Rønning of Minneapolis (1943, 127 p.). The volume deals with the career of a Norwegian evangelist who left his native land in 1883 in order to study for the ministry at Red Wing Seminary. A chapter is devoted to his experiences at Red Wing and in Goodhue County.

"The Long Hand Boys: Fourth Street's Golden Era of Free Lunches When Reporters Were Writers" is the title of an article by Evelyn Burke

in the April number of *Northwest Life*. The writer recalls the period of the late 1890's, when Minneapolis' "Fourth Street from Nicollet to Marquette, and the rowdy, hilarious half blocks that spread out from it, was a true Bohemia in every happy, unexpressed sense of the word." A newspaper row where "sidewalks overflowed with printers, reporters, artists, pressmen, mailers, engravers," and a press club that attracted the celebrities of the day are pictured. Miss Burke also is the author of an article, appearing in the June issue of the same magazine, of a sketch of the "Hotel Nicollet" of Minneapolis, in which she traces its story back to June of 1858, when the old Nicollet House opened its doors. An addition to the narratives of Minnesota families which *Northwest Life* has been presenting with genealogical charts (see *ante*, p. 204) is an account, in the May number, of "The Crosby Family" of Minneapolis milling fame. The author is M. Frances Pierce.

A. J. Russell's anecdotes of old Minneapolis and its journalists, which appeared serially in the *Minnetonka Record* of Excelsior (see *ante*, 24:89), have been gathered into a little book and published under the title *Good-Bye Newspaper Row: Incidents of Fifty Years on the Paper* (1943. 65 p.). It serves both as a record of Mr. Russell's long period of service with the *Minneapolis Journal* beginning in 1885, and as a contribution to the history of Mill City journalism.

The Indian treaty of 1855, by which three bands of Chippewa ceded huge tracts of northern Minnesota lands, is the subject of the column in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* for April 26 entitled "Up in This Neck of the Woods." The site of Grand Rapids was included in the area thus acquired.

A detailed history of the Holy Trinity Church at Winsted, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on June 4 and 5, appears in the *Winsted Journal* for June 1. The account reveals that in the late 1860's French and German groups in the vicinity of Lake Winsted established Catholic churches. Frequent references to the archives of the church, which include a record of all baptisms since 1877, are made.

The importance of public utilities in municipal history is stressed by H. G. Tischer in an article on the "History of Duluth's Water and Gas Dept." which appears in installments in the *Duluth Free Press* from April 21 to May 26. The writer traces the story from the granting of a franchise in 1883 to the Duluth Gas and Water Company. The

water pumping station and the gas plant established under this franchise are located and described. The "sanitary features of the water supply" of the city and its relation to public health are given emphasis in the installment published on May 19.

"Inscriptions Remaining on Old Tombstones in a Pioneer Burial Ground at Sauk Rapids" have been recorded by Mrs. John C. Cochrane of the St. Cloud chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They were copied by Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. R. F. Schwalen of St. Cloud in October, 1943. A description of the burial ground, which is on a private estate, and a copy of the inscriptions have been presented to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Geographic names in Stevens County and the organization of its school districts were the subjects outlined by H. N. Morken, county auditor, in a talk presented before the Kiwanis Club of Morris on April 17. His address is published in full in the *Morris Tribune* for April 28.

Mr. E. A. Linder, who settled at Warroad in 1898, is the author of a reminiscent narrative appearing in two installments in the *Warroad Pioneer* for May 11 and 18. When the writer saw the village for the first time it consisted of a few houses strung along the Warroad River, a trading post, and a single store. The latter, Mr. Linder recalls, carried on an extensive winter business in frozen fish caught in nets under the ice of the Lake of the Woods. During the summer, he records, sturgeon were shipped out in large quantities by way of Rat Portage, now Kenora, on the Canadian shore of the lake. Among the subjects that draw the writer's attention are early steamboats and sailboats on the lake, land transportation before the building of the railroad, and railroad construction in this late frontier area of settlement.

